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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 304 BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

ORDINANCES BLOCK WAY TO COOPERATION

PEACE IF POSSIBLE, WAR IF NECESSARY

Call To Nation To Be Prepared For Ordeal

"HOPES OF CO-OPERATION DASHED TO PIECES"

Gandhiji Addresses Unprecedented Gathering At Azad Maidan

Shall the Congress accept the challenge of the Government or shall it adopt the means of negotiation? Mahatma Gandhi asked this pertinent question and answered it himself addressing a monster public meeting at the Azad Maidan on Monday evening.

WANING HOPES.

Speaking from a rostrum twenty feet high to an audience which was the biggest that any public speaker in Bombay has ever drawn, Gandhiji declared that till he sailed from London he had hoped that it would be possible to find a way to co-operate with the Government. But what he saw in the country had considerably weakened his hopes.

BE PREPARED.

"I will do all that lies within the power of human being to prevent another fiery ordeal but if I find that there is no other way out, I will not hesitate to call upon the country to go through it whatever it may cost. If there is to be another fight be prepared for every sacrifice, but take a pledge that you will not violate the creed of non-violence" was the Mahatmaji's passionate appeal.

He added: "Last year we faced lathis, but this time we must be prepared to face bullets. I do not wish that the Pathans of the Frontier alone should court bullets. If bullets are to be faced, let Bombay and Gujerat also take their share."

WELCOME TO MAHATMA.

"I accord you a hearty welcome on behalf of the Indian National Congress" declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President welcoming Mahatma Gandhi back to India. "You had been to London," he proceeded, "as a representative of India. We know you have returned empty-handed, but we are not in the least sorry for it, because you have taught us the lesson that the fight of Indian freedom must be fought on Indian soil. We have not forgotten that lesson. We know you proceeded to London respecting the mandate of the Working Committee and much against your personal will. We were conscious of the difficulties you had to face and the sufferings you had to undergo. But inspite of that realisation, we forced you to undertake the task, because we felt that you who had judged your own countrymen could best act as her ambassador to a foreign nation

NATION'S GRATIFICATION.

The nation is grateful to you and will ever remain so far the honourable way in which you have acquitted yourself of the great responsibility. You have raised the status of India in the eyes of the world. You have immortalised her name among great nations. This is no occasion to dilate on what we did in your absence. We are glad to see you back amongst us hale and hearty after your strenuous sojourn. I request you, now, to give your message to the citizens of Bombay and through them to the country."

WILLINGDON'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Cheering lasted for several minutes, when Mahatmaji began to address the meeting. He thanked the citizens of Bombay for the welcome they accorded him in the morning. But he took it as a token of their confidence in the Congress and not as a personal honour. "Last night I was expecting that I would be able to speak before you something different than what I propose to do now. But evidently God has willed otherwise. I did not know till I landed this morning that there had been firing in Peshawar, nor did I know that Pandit Jawaharlal and Sjt. Sherwani were jailed or were to be prosecuted. I take these as Christmas presents to me by Lord Willingdon. It was natural that he should have made presents to me on my return home. In the Frontier Province Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, his brother and several others have been arrested, and we do not know how many more will be jailed. We may not even get the news from that Province. What better presents can there be for a Satyagrahi than these?

"If we had committed any offence and were punished for that, there would have been occasion for us to regret it. But I am as certain as there is life in me that Khan Abdul Gaffar is a true believer in the cult of Satyagraha and he has understood its meaning. I need say nothing about Pandit Jawaharlal and Sjt. Sherwani. You know them as much as I do."

"The question now before us is what is our duty. Shall we take the hint from the action of the Government and launch a campaign of Satyagraha or shall we try some other means? I cannot give you my opinion just at present.

I will only say that if fate wills that we should go through the ordeal again, and if the Congress Working Committee decides on the renewal of the fight, I shall not hesitate to ask you to join it. But if there is any possibility of avoiding Satyagraha, I shall do my utmost to prevent it and advise you to have patience. I think after years of experience India has learnt to hold herself in patience."

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR ORDINANCE.

"I was grieved to learn on board the steamer that in Bengal two of our young girls are said to have committed a murder. It pained me as a Satyagrahi, because our creed is to be ready to die and not to kill. Our fight is based on love. Even if we fight the Government, it is with the weapon of love and there can be no room for hatred in it. When I heard of that incident I was sorry but that does not mean

(Continued on page 11.)

LONG ARM OF U. P. ORDINANCE

Seva Dal Inspector Arrested.

ROUNDING UP GOES ON MERRILY

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

The Allahabad District authorities are busy rounding up alleged offenders under the U. P. Ordinance. Benimadho Gupta, Inspector of Seva Dal, and six volunteers were arrested at Keja Railway Station and three volunteers at Handia. A Congress worker named Narainda who was arrested at Keja Railway station had in his possession, it is reported about a thousand 'No-rent' leaflets.—A. P.

U. P. Ordinance Extended

LUCKNOW, Dec. 28.

The United Province Ordinance has been extended to Farrukhabad District.—A. P.

SPOTTING OUT CONGRESSMEN

New Job For Bus Inspectors

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

Allahabad motor lorry drivers who were warned not to carry Congress workers as passengers to villages made a representation to the Superintendent of Police that it was difficult to make out who were such persons and who were not, and invited the assistance of the Police. The Superintendent of Police has issued instructions that Bus Inspectors should supervise traffic at lorry stands and help lorry men.

It is understood that the term of office of the Nawab of Chattari, Home Member, U. P. Government, has been extended only by four months, and not by one year as has been reported in some papers. There is no truth in the report published in a Madras paper that Mr. Chintamani was offered the post.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE AND ARRESTS AGAIN.

Unhappy Cawnpore Village

CAWNPORE, Dec. 28.

Reports received last night indicate that there was a lathi charge in Siabasu, thirty miles from Cawnpore where Curfew order and Section 144 had been promulgated some days back. It seems, 32 volunteers were distributing handbills regarding "no-rent" on Saturday when the market was thronged by large crowds close to Siabasu in Uttripura. The police party arrived from Bilhaur headquarters after some time and lathi charge was resorted to, resulting in grievous injuries to Badri Ganganarain Jageshwar and minor injuries to others. Eight arrests were made there.

A complete hartal was observed yesterday due to arrest of Pundit Nehru and Sherwani. A mass meeeting was held in the evening when both were congratulated and Cawnpore citizens expressed their determined move to suffer for the country and accept the challenge whenever offered.—A. P. Special.

To Cawnpore Jail

CAWNPORE, Dec. 28.

Sjt. Luxiant Choubey, Member, Executive Committee of the Tehsil Congress Committee, Minapore, Sjt. Debiprasad, Joint Secretary, Tehsil Congress Committee, Pukhrayan, Sri Sheoratanlal Varma, member, Mandal Executive Committee were brought to Cawnpore Jail yesterday.—Associated Special.

RALLYING THE LOYALISTS !

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28.

The Deputy Commissioner and Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi are expected to attend a meeting to be held in Delhi on New Year's Day to inaugurate what is to be called the Loyalists Association. The meeting will be held at the residence of Haji Rashid Ahmed, President of the newly started Delhi Muslim League.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" IN BIHAR JAIL

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28.

It is understood that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has been lodged as a state prisoner in some jail in Bihar and Orissa. The exact station is not yet known.—A. P.

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN'S WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN

Dr. Khan Saheb Confined In Naini Jail

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

Dr. Khan Saheb, brother of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, has been brought to Allahabad and is confined in the Naini Central Jail.

It is not kown where Abdul Gaffar Khan has been taken.

DR. SAPRU RETICENT.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has returned to Allahabad. He is reticent about giving any opinion about the present situation till he has fully studied the facts.—A. P.

VICEROY'S DEFENCE OF ORDINANCE RAJ

Homily On "Reason" & "Sympathy"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

In the course of his reply to an address of welcome presented by the Bengal National Chamber of Comerce on the 28th instant the Viceroy said:—

Since I have been in Calcutta I have had the opportunity of explaining the policy of my Government on several occasions. We are doing and shall continue to do our utmost to promote the interests of India both in the economic and political spheres and I wish to assure you of equity and sympathetic consideration in all matters pertaining to your own Province. You have criticised at length the latest Ordinance that I have been compelled to promulgate in Bengal and hold that it may prove a setback to constitutional reform, alienate the sympathies of people now co-operating with Government and may not have the desired effect in removing the root of the evil of terrorism.

ORDINANCE RULE JUSTIFIED.

I earnestly appeal to you and all right thinking citizens who condemn the hideous activities of the terrorist to help me and my Government to eradicate this subversive movement for only with your co-operation can we achieve the desired result. If you have any suggestions whereby you consider this problem can be tackled more effectively both my Government and the Government of Bengal will be happy to receive them and to give them our most earnest consideration.

TALK OF REASON AND SYMPATHY.

You are indeed right when you affirm that on the good-will of the people depends the improvement of the trade and industry of this province, but I will go further and say that on the good-will of its people depends the welfare of India. Let us all seek with cool reason and warm sympathy to strive for the establishment of that spirit of good-will so imperative to the realisation of India's hopes and ours in removing obstacles and surmounting difficulties in the path of progress.—A. P.

CONGRESS HAS NOTHING TO HIDE

C. R. On Police Researches

A SPORTING OFFER

The report exclusively published in yesterday's "Chronicle" that police have been for some time busy collecting information about the pre-and post-truce activities of Congressmen and as regards their whereabouts, calling, history and other particulars about property etc., has now been confirmed by the statement that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has issued to the Associated Press of India. Mr. Rajagopalachari says:—

I have received communications from several centres of Congress activity that the local police have been asking for information as to office-bearers' names and the like. The Congress organisation is well-known to be a body working openly and without any nervousness about giving information to the Government of all its movements. There is no secrecy whatsoever about it. Any one can easily ask for and obtain information about our activities, as there is nothing to hide or keep back. I, therefore, request all Congress organisations in the Madras Province to feel no hesitation in supplying every information that may be called for in a polite manner by proper authorities.

BE OPEN IN TURN.

At the same time, I expect the Government and its officers to deal with us in the same frank manner in which I am calling upon the Congress organisations in this province to act. What I mean is that I expect is for the responsible officers to make their requests in writing and not leave it to subordinate Police officers to make a demand for information as if under some provision of the Criminal Procedure Code or as if they were entitled to it under law. I also expect that the responsible officers will make it clear for what purpose the information is wanted.

I am intending if possible to publish a full Directory of the Congress Organisations in the Province which will be useful to Congressmen and at the same time save needless and irritating queries on the part of police officials. I, therefore, request immediate information legibly written upon a post card from every Congress Organisation in Tamil Nad giving description of the Committee, whether Village, Town or Taluq or district, names of President, Secretary, Committee members and other office-bearers. Village Sabhas are requested to give besides the name of the village, the Taluq and District to which they belong.

CALCUTTA CONDEMNS LEADERS' ARRESTS

Sweepers' Houses Raided

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Dect. 28.

At a huge public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta, yesterday evening a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the arrests of Pandit Jawaharlal, Mr. Sherwani and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan which, in the opinion of the meeting, contravened the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and requesting Mahatmaji, to do the needful.

Miss Indumati Singh who was arrested in connection with Stevens' murder and later discharged was re-arrested at Comilla under the Bengal Ordinance.

Some houses including those of several sweepers were searched there by the Police on Saturday night, but nothing incriminating is reported to have been found.

Nalini Chakravarty who was arrested under the Ordinance a month ago and released on Saturday afternoon has been re-arrested at Jalpaiguri under the Ordinance a few hours later.

Two brothers, Pramode Ghose and Gopal Ghose have been arrested under the ordinance at Suri.

MOMENTOUS ISSUES FACING WORKING COMMITTEE

Bengal, U. P. And Frontier Situation Looming Large

"We are sick of this one-sided Truce. The atmosphere in the country is that of war." This observation of a prominent leader who is now in Bombay in connection with the meeting of the Congress Working Committee is a fair index of the state of feeling that prevails in political circles, regarding the acute situation in the country.

TRIPLE ISSUES.

The Congress Cabinet which meets to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. is faced with the task of going into an exhaustive survey of the rapid developments. The events that have taken place in the N. W. F. Province in the last week will be in the forefront of the discussions. The agrarian situation in the U. P. which has been rendered more difficult by the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as also the Bengal crisis will also claim earnest consideration of the Committee.

That Mahatma Gandhi is already posting himself with the full details of the situation in different provinces, is evident from the fact, that immediately after he broke his silence on Monday afternoon, he had informal talks with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose. The Congress President, it is understood, placed before Gandhiji the day to do day developments that took place in the country during Gandhiji's absence in London.

GANDHI-SUBHAS TALKS.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose had a long interview with Gandhiji in which, it is stated, he explained the state of affairs in his province, with special reference to the incidents at Hijli, Chittagong and Dacca. He discussed with Gandhiji the reasons which led the Bengal Provincial Conference to decide in favour of the boycott of British goods.

The Congress case for the U. P. will be presented by Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant who has also been specially invited to elucidate the agrarian problem and is already in Bombay.

PATTANI APPLYING BRAKE?

While some of the members of the Working Committee express disgust at the offensive launched by the Government against the Congress, it is understood that Sir. Prabha Shankar Pattani who has purposely prolonged his stay in Bombay is using his influence with the Mahatma and certain other members of the Working Committee not to precipitate a crisis.

All members of the Congress Cabinet except Dr. Sayed Mahmud one of the Secretaries are in Bombay, Dr. Mahmud is expected to arrive this morning. Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived on Monday morning just in time to receive Gandhiji.

Among other prominent leaders from different provinces who are in Bombay are Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Konda Venkatappaya, Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Sjt. Abbas Tayyabji, and Acharya Kripalani.

"I AM DYING FOR CO-OPERATION"

Gandhiji Invites Europeans To Working Committee

In a frank and heart-to-heart talk before the Welfare of India League, on Monday night, Mahatma Gandhi indicated his programme of what he intended to do, in view of the present situation. The Welfare of India League invited Mahatma Gandhi at the Hotel Majestic on Monday night to meet its members, when a large number of well known citizens both Indians and Europeans were present. Among those present were: Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Sir Stanly Reed, Sir Pheroz Sethna, Sir Nasservanji Choksy and others. Mahatma Gandhi arrived at 10 p.m. with Sardar Vallabbhai Patel and some members of the Working Committee. Sir Stanly Reed presided, and after formal introduction, called upon Mahatmaji to address the gathering.

Mahatma Gandhi said when he was in England, he received two cables from Mr. M. I. David requesting him to address the meeting on his return to India and he replied Mr. David to fix up the time with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who arranged his programme for Bombay.

HOPES DASHED TO PIECES.

Referring to the present situation, he said, on his landing in Bombay that morning he was startled to learn about the Indian situation and his whole programme, so to say, was upset. He wished to speak to the Congress as well as to the Welfare of India League about the bright as well as the dark sides of his experiences in England and in Europe, but his hopes had been dashed to pieces.

Mahatma Gandhi then spoke of the affectionate and kind way he was welcomed wherever he went in England and Europe, and thought that it was wrong to say that East was East and West was West and twain would never meet. On the other hand, he found that human nature was the same, and if they approached one another with affection and trust, the affection and trust would be repaid hundred and thousand fold. He did not think that his visit had proved useless, as he had opportunity to put to test his method of efficiency which he had tried for the last thirty years.

WHAT ORDINANCES MEAN.

Returning to India, however, he found himself face to face with grim realities. Though he could not say that the Round Table Conference or the Prime Minister's declaration gave what the Congress wanted, yet he was able to say that there was honest effort on the part of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India to understand the Indian viewpoint. He had no difficulty in understanding what was at the back of their minds, as they used to exchange views with him without any mental reservations. He, therefore, parted with the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India as the best of friends. When he came to Bombay, however, he learnt that N. W. F. Province was under ordinances. He wondered if the members of the Welfare League understood what the ordinances were; if not, he would request them to study them. They meant the will of the executive and not of the legislature. The ordinances gave no protection to life and property. He knew Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who was deported and his band of Khudai Khidmatgars. The Khan was an honest and sincere man. His crime was that he did not attend the Durbar to consider the ques-

(Continued on page 11.)

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Dated this 28th day of Dec., 1931

ABDUL LATIF HAJI MOHAMED.
ABDUL HABIB HAJI MOHAMED.
YUSAF HAJI MOHAMED
6487

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Field, Factory And Workshop.

Indian Labour At R. T. C.—Fallacy Of Minority Question—Wanted Adult Franchise—Present Crisis—G. I. P. Rly. Workers—The Two Unions Amalgamate—Ahmedabad Working Class—Union's Report—Records Of Good Work.

LABOUR AND CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE

Mr. Giri's Speech At R. T. C.

I am speaking to-day on the work of the Round Table Conference on behalf of the Indian Labour Delegation. I have followed the proceedings of the last session, as well as of this, with great care and attention. But I regret to say that it is not clear to me, nor to my colleagues, what stage or deliberation or decision we have reached at the present moment. The proposals of His Majesty's Government are not before us, and we have had no indications whatsoever, beyond disquieting reports, as to the policy that is going to be pursued hereafter. We are left to speculate for ourselves and to draw such inferences as we can from the work of the various Sub-Committees.

THIS MINORITY QUESTION.

We who represent here the workers of India have a special point of view which has been urged at various stages in the different sub-Committees. The failure to arrive at a settlement of the minorities problem amongst ourselves is no doubt, unfortunate. We cannot, however, bring ourselves to believe that this should be regarded as an insuperable obstacle in the way of India's political progress. In the first place this problem would not have attained the magnitude it has done if this Conference had been representative in adequate measure of the workers and the masses of India. Perhaps it is natural that in this gorgeous setting, with the voices of the Capitalist classes dominant, attention should have been concentrated on the distribution of seats in the legislatures and posts in the public services among the members of the various religions to the prejudice of the needs of starving and illiterate masses.

LABOUR AND LEGISLATURE.

In our opinion, the proper division of a community for electoral purposes should be on the basis of occupation rather than of religion or race. Differences based on these latter considerations have little relation to the questions that come up normally before a legislature. So far as the workers of India are concerned, we have, to the best of our ability, made their position clear in our statement submitted at the last meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee. If our suggestion for an electoral system of occupational constituencies for the whole country is not adopted, and special constituencies, as demanded by other classes, economic or religious, are created, the workers should have special constituencies of their own, with seats reserved in the legislatures in accordance with their population.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

We have also asked for a declaration of fundamental rights to be incorporated in the Constitution. In view, however, of the insistence of certain sections on a system of separate electorates based on religion or race, we feel that provision should be made in the Constitution whereby no person of whatever faith or religion, would be compelled to vote for, or seek the suffrage of, members of his own faith or religion unless he is prepared to deny himself the right of exercising his franchise. We feel that such a class of persons would represent the best mind of India. It is absolutely necessary to make that provision, not only in the interests of the country as a whole, but particularly of the integrity and healthy growth of the workers' movement. They are workers first and workers last, and we shall regard it as a great misfortune, if workers are to be forced, for the purpose of asserting their civic and political rights, into religious and sectarian divisions.

WORKERS' SOLIDARITY.

We are in a small minority at this Conference and may not be able to secure acceptance for our proposal for elections to the Legislatures from occupational, instead of territorial constituencies. But at least we must be allowed to protect the solidarity of the workers, so that as they grow in influence and strength, the divisions in India may develop on economic lines.

ADULT SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Joshi raised an important question in this session of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee in regard to bringing labour legislation under the jurisdiction of the Federal Legislature, without depriving the Provincial Legislatures of concurrent powers, and also resting the power to ratify International Labour Conventions on behalf of the whole of India in the federal authorities. Though no conclusion has yet been reached in the Committee, it is some consolation to us that its importance has been recognised and it will come up for further consideration at a later stage. We must reaffirm our view that unless these points are conceded, the interests of workers will not be ensured in the New Constitution and the Federation will not be of any use to them. We must also repeat that without adult suffrage, there can be no real self-government for the masses of India, because we hold that self-government is an instrument primarily for the uplift of the masses and not for the benefit of a privileged few.

NO WEIGHTAGE.

Our general view is that in the new legislatures, every class and every interest must be adequately represented. From this it follows that we cannot support the principle of weightage or reserving seats in excess of the population ratio, whether it be for any particular class or for the Indian States. We stand for a democratic system of Government, by wholly elected legisatures both from British Indian provinces and from the Indian States. The Democratic principle and the nature of responsible Government in India will be watered down if we permit nominations from the States and concede, in addition, more seats than they are entitled to on the basis of population.

BI-CAMERAL SYSTEM.

With regard to the composition and powers proposed for the federal Legislature, we favour a single-Chamber Legislature, because we regard a bi-cameral system, especially one in which both houses have equal powers, as a needless impediment to progress. There would be less objection to the establishment of an Upper Chamber having only a suspensory vote upon the legislative proposals of the lower Chamber. But as the report of the Federal Structure Committee now stands, we cannot accept the proposal for a bi-cameral legislature, with the two Houses having practically equal powers. Nor, again, can we see the advantage, from the workers' standpoint, of a federation for all-India, unless the federal government has the authority and the power to levy, by means of direct taxation if necessary, the funds it may require for carrying out all its obligations.

INDIAN LABOUR IN BURMA

There is one other matter to which I must refer in passing. The Burma Round Table Conference has no representatives on it of Indian Labour In Burma. Whether Burma decides in favour of separation and has a constitution framed accordingly or not, the problems relating to Indian labour, both resident and emigrant, must receive proper consideration, as the Royal Commission on Labour has pointed out in its Report. I hope that it may still be possible to make good that omission.

PRESENT CRISIS.

The present economic crisis in India is acute beyond a parallel, and the plight of the wokers, whether industrial or agricultural, is desperate. So long as the political problem is not solved, no serious attempt is possible for tackling the grave economic and social problems confronting them. Any delay, therefore, in the grant of full responsibility to India, in a manner that will ensure the proper representation of the workers in the legislatures, will provoke reactions which will be disastrous to the cause of peace and ordered progress.

AMALGAMATION OF G. I. P. RLY. UNIONS.

No Change In Policy.

The Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, writes:—

"The G. I. P. Railway workers large number on Thursday evening, when the amalgamation of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and the G. I. P. Staff Union took place, and the formation of the G. I. P. Railway workers' Union was announced. Messrs. Kalappa, Chatterjee, Ruikar, Phadke, Mrs. Girjabai Bhat and Mrs. Dange and Kandalker were among the prominent leaders present at the meeting.

"Mr. D. L. Pathak, the retiring General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, explained it brief the constitution of the new Union, and Mr. Khedgikar, the President of the amalgamated Union declared the formation of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union. Continuing Mr. Khedgikar said that the policy and programme of the Union would remain the same as that of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and hoped that the G. I. P. workers would remain true to their tradition and would always be in the orefront of the Trade Union movement in India.

MR. RUIKER'S ASSURANCE

"Mr. Ruiker, congratulated the G. I. P. workers upon their success in bringing about the amalgamation and assured them his ull support and co-operation so long as the policy of the Union remained unchanged. He appealed to the G. I. P. workers to sink all their differences and rally round the banner of the new Union.

"Mr. Z. R. Chowdhery said that the Railway Agents, by their actions in deciding to lower the living standard of workers were creating trouble and fomenting strikers on the Indian Railways and if the Government wanted peace and tranquillity in the Railways, they must satisfy the workers.

"A resolution was passed, condemning the action of the G.I.P. Railway authorities in deciding to close down Matunga workshops every Friday and Saturday, regarding it as an attack on the already starvation wages of the workshop men and calling upon the G. I. P. Agent to withdraw the order of closing down the shops two days a week forthwith. It congratulated the Matunga workshop men upon their bold stand and assured them of the Union's support.

"Messrs. Kalappa, the General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, a worker from the B. N. Railway, and Chatterjee from the E. B. Railway congratulated the G. I. P. workers and said that the members of their Unions were with the G. I. P. workers in any action they might take to fight out the retrenchment and wagecut.

OFFICE BEARERS.

"The following are the office bearers of the G. I. P. Railway workers' Union for the ensuing year:—

President.—Mr. R. A. Khedgiker, Vice-Presidents. — Messrs. Mandpe, V. K. Sohoni, Benjamin and B. J. Salvi; Hon. General Secretary.—Mr. D. S. Vaidya."

LABOUR IN AHMEDABAD

Report Of The Textile Labour Association

The annual report of the Textile Labour Association for the year 1930, which has just been published, is an extremely interesting document, containing a detailed account of the various activities of the Association during the year. It is pointed out that, while the primary trade union work and the existing social services were continued, all the energy and resources that could be spared were used for helping the national movement. Apart from the activity in this direction, the oustanding features of the year were the revision of the constitution of the Association, the biennial elections of the Boards of Representatives, the formation of a Labour Group in the Municipality, a labour exhibition and a partial restoration of the cut in wages affected in the year 1923.

CONSTITUTION.

Owing to the changing needs and aspirations of the Association comprehensive survey of the constitution was undertaken during the year and the amended constitution was adopted by a special meeting of the Joint Board of Representatives in February 1930. Among the principal alterations was the definition of the ultimate aim of the Association as the nationalisation of the industry. Among the objects of the Association has now been included the promotion of the civic and political interests of the workpeople. By a unanimous resolution on 30th July 1930, the Joint Board of Representatives restricted the membership of the Association to those abstaining from the use of liquor.

MEMBERSHIP.

With the formation of the Clerks' Union, the number of Unions comprised in the Association increased from five to six during the year under review. The total membership of the Association stood at 17,673 at the beginning of the year, of who m 4679 were women and 426 children below 15. In the second quarter of the year the number of members rose to 21,874 and at the end of the year it was 22,463.

It is pointed out that among the major occupation in the industry the weaving department has been a weak link link in the chain of unity for a number of years. The progress of organisation in this section has been hampered by the intrigues and tyrannical hold exercised by the jobbers. At the beginning of the year, a campaign for setting up an effective organisation of weavers was launched and the measure of success it met with can be judged from the fact that less than three months' the number of weavers on the members roll rose from 825 to 2500.

COMPLAINTS.

The number of complaints recorded during the year was 3295. Of these 965 related to unjust rules and practices, 881 to unjust penalties, 605 to pay and allowances, 179 to sanitary arrangements and conveniences, 158 to hostility to the Union, 128 to conditions of work, 64 to hours of work, 63 to holidays, 52 to collection of subscription and 198 to questions of a miscellaneous character. It has been pointed out that the gradual change in the character of complaints is no less remarkable than the increase in their number. The number of petty complaints is diminishing; but, owing to a growing sense of self-respect and consciousness of personal rights among the workpeople, methods and practices with which they silently put up before are now resented and made subjects of complaint. It is also stated that one of the indirect consequences of the operation of the Maternity Benefit Act has been an increase in the number of complaints, the number due to this cause during the year being 206. With the pending balance of 350 complaints at the commencement of the year, the total number of complaints dealt with during 1930 was 3643. Of these, 3238 were closed and 405 remained pending. 81 per cent of the complaints were brought to a sucessful conclusion, one per cent were unsuccessful, 6.9 per cent had to be closed inconclusively, 2.4 per cent. were rejected as unreasonable or trivial and 0.6 per cent. were found to be false.

A Conciliation Board consisting of Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh and Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker was set up to expedite the settlement of complaints referred to the Association.

STRIKES.

According to the record maintained by the Association, there were 33 strikes during 1930, involving directly 9851 workpeople and resulting in a time-loss of 19,415 working days. Of the 33 strikes, 20 ended in favour of the employees, two were compromised and 11 were unsuccessful.

A sum of Rs. 3422 was paid as strike aid. Thirty-four representatives and 56 other workpeople received victimization benefit amounting to Rs. 8194.

WAGES.

As a result of the award in connection with the claim for the restoration of the wage cut, the wages of the workpeople rose, during the year under report, by 8 per cent. and 5 per cent. in the case of spinners and weavers respectively. The application of the award was extended to the minor departments, so that those drawing below Rs. 30 were treated on the same footing as spinners, and the upper grades were reckoned as weavers. The net effect of this advance in the scale, it is pointed out, as in increment of about Rs. 2-4-0 in the earnings of each operative.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The Association takes up all cases of accidents in mills involving employers' liability for compensation. The Compensation Department of the Association arranges for all steps including medical examination, medical certificates, service of notice, and applications and proceedings before the Commissioner for the Workmen's Compensation. Act. In addition to the 41 claims of compensation pending at the commencement of 1930, 161 were added during the year. Forty-six claims remained pending at the close of the year. The amount of compensation awarded in respect of the claims settled during the year was Rs. 17,423.

MEDICAL AID.

During the year, 345 patients were admitted for indoor treatment in the hospital maintained by the Labour Association. There is accommodation for 30 patients in the hospital. Outdoor relief was administered to 7518 patients with a total attendance of 21,471. The total expenditure on medical aid amounted to Rs. 11,851.

EDUCATION.

The Association conducted 11 day schools, 10 night schools and three other schools. The total number of children at the end of the year in all the schools was 1579, and the total cost of educational work to the Association was Rs. 43,342-8-6.

HOUSING.

The Secretary of the Association had suggested that the Municipality should build 5000 tenements for the working classes. During the year, the Working Class Housing Committee of the Municipality advised the Municipal Board to undertake the scheme on an experimental basis of building 500 tenements and acquire certain areas for the purpose. The Committee suggested the raising of a loan of 4 1|2 lakhs of rupees and a slight increase in the terminal tax on cotton, coal yarn and piecegoods for meeting the recurring charges. The Municipal Board approved the report of the Committee, but the scheme is still under consideration.

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

Among the other activities of the Association were the granting of cheap loans, maintenance of restaurants, the running of grain shops, the receiving of complaints against the Municipality, the maintenance of institutions for physical culture, the maintenance of circulating libraries, the carrying on of temperance propaganda, the conduct of the weekly paper called the "Majoor Sandesh", etc. During the year, a census of literacy among the working classes was also taken which covered 3926 families with 13,604 persons. The percentage of literacy ranged from 11.83 in the Saraspur Chawls area to 30.94 in the Saraspur Village, the average being 20.9 per cent.

There are eight very informative appendices in the report, the first of which contains important resolutions of the Joint Board of Representatives, the second gives an analysis of complaints by their nature and results, the third gives the results of an enquiry into "Dinning Sheds," "Water Supply," "Latrines and Urinals" and "Creche Accommodation," the four deals with the schools and dispensaries maintained by mills, the fifth gives details of the literacy census. In appendix VII details regarding the progress of the Housing Scheme of the Ahmedabad Municipality have been given.

GANDHIJI IN SOUTH AFRICA

A Series Of Extraordinary Events

E. R. writes in the "Rand Daily Mail":—

"Sammy," the opprobrious term used in relation to the South African Indians, is really a title of honour.

We have had two definitely communistic settlements in South Africa in modern times.

Mr. Gandhi cuts his own hair.

These are three out of the many revelations contained in the two latest books about the greatest Indian of to-day, the Mahatma Gandhi. In effect the two works, which make their appearance simultaneously from the house of George Allan and Unwin, supplement each other. Should you read "Mahatma Gandhi at Work," do not fail to follow it up with "Mr. Gandhi: The Man."

The former, edited by the Rev. C. F. Andrews, the well-known champion of the Asiatic cause is the leader's story, told in his own nervous, staccato words; the other, more conversational and easy--going is by one of his best friends, Mrs. Millie Graham Polak, wife of a Johannesburg solicitor, who played a great part in his earlier career.

For South Africans these volumes are perhaps the most interesting ever issued concerning Gandhi, for the greater part of the events set out therein occured in our own country, and a very high percentage in Johannesburg itself.

NEARLY ASSASSINATED.

.....Who is aware that Gandhi was very nearly assassinated by a ...fiery Pathan in Von Brandis Street, near the New Law Courts? Who knows that in addition to cutting his own hair, the Mahatma, then a barrister, chose to wash his own linen, to grind his own flour, and to wean, not bies, and very successfully, too!

Gandhi's present-day style of dressing might give rise to the idea that he is not unfavourable to the cult of nudism, but it is not known to Westerners hitherto that the cult was practised, almost a generation before it became the vogue in Germany here in the Transvaal in the vicinity of Lawley.

"Mahatma Gandhi at Work" is definitely devoted to the description of what happened, mostly unknown to Europeans, in South Africa during the two decades which the dictator of the Indian masses spent in our midst.

UNDER-DOG'S POINT OF VIEW.

Telling the tale from an utterly unfamiliar point of view, that of the under-dog, Gandhi's book gives a great number of alluringly interesting new facts. We learn, for instance, right at the outset, that the "uplift" movement for the better education and the raising of cultural standards (from within the community(of the local Indians, generally thought to be the recent achievement of the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and his Durban college, really goes back to the early nineties.

We are told that the Indians, while fighting to put their grievances right were never loth to acknowledge their own numerous faults. Gandhi tells us that whereas his countrymen before the Anglo-Boer War were free to enter the Transvaal, with all its repressive legislation, the right practically disappeared after the British annexation.

A great deal of the worst trouble in the Asiatic question here is traced back to the importation of "arrogant officials from India with too much of the pukka sahib manner." Without them, Mr. Gandhi thinks, the crisis would never have come, as it eventually did.

MORE REVELATIONS.

But for a slight legislative technicality the entire pre-Boer War anti-Indian legislation might have disappeared after the Peace of Vereeniging. Again his book reveals that the idea, current at the time, that the Indian passive resisters had in easy time in gaol was entirely wrong.

After having described his struggle in Natal, Mr. Gandhi takes his reader into his confidence to reveal his method of housekeeping at Johannesburg. It was certainly one of the strangest household imaginable. Gandhi, his wife and children, Mr. Henry Polak and his wife, a couple of Indians of various races, all living together with a native servant at Belgravia, eating Kuhne bread, drinking milk (until this was abandoned on grounds of cruelty to the cow), and sitting till late at night discoursing on Ruskin and Hindu philosophy.

But stranger things were to come. Gandhi read a book by Dr. Tribhuvandas, and actually served as a mid-wife when his spouse gave birth to a son.

ON THE FARM "TOLSTOY."

The book gives the first really authoritative and "inside" account of the future Mahatma's sojourn on the famous farm of Mr. Herman Kallenback, the well-known architect, who still practises in Johannesburg.

"Tolstoy" was its name, and it lay (and lies) in the vicinity of Lawley on the way to Vereeniging. Here, during the great passive resistance of "Satyagraha" struggle, wherein hundreds of Indians went to prison all over the country, when the women turned out and marched to the Ntatal coal-fields to "pull out" the Asiatic workers in what was the first coloured people's strike in our history, when General Smuts was faced with some of the hardest negotiations of his career, Mr. Kallenbach offered a home to the families of those men who were in gaol for the sake of their convictions.

No place in South Africa ever witnessed stranger experiments than those inaugurated by Gandhi at "Tolstoy". Even he himself in maturer years, writes, experiments such as I have placed on record here, are not of course meant or imitation. Any teacher who imitates them would be incurring grave risks."

WHAT HAPPENED?

What then happened at "Tolstoy?"

Gandhi decided that in a hot climate, socks were harmful, and so a campaign began in favour of sandals. Mr. Kallenbach went down specially to Marianhill Convent in Natal to learn the art. The leader taught his disciples to do their own scavenging. He forbade his suppporters except for special reasons, to take a train for Johannesburg, 21 miles distant. They had to walk. The record was 4 hours and 18 minutes.)

"Everybody," says Mr. Gandhi, very simply "slept on the floor, and the place was full of snakes". Boys and girls bathed together in the river. Food consisted of nuts and similar viands; even salt being banned in excess.

Here Mrs. Polak's book gives some amusing supplementary accounts of how the youngsters, unknown to the Mahatma, would smuggle in tuck-boxes, including such abominations as meat and salt.

Still, the colony was not to be considered as a joke, but as a great experiment in communistic idealism that worked astonishingly well.

AT PHOENIX

This brings me to the other similar effort of the kind, the colony outside Durban, which was (and is) known as Phoenix. Yonder there was Socialism in the sense of Bellamy's romances or the founders of New Australia in Paraguay. There were no fences between properties (which caused a disturbing invasion of donkeys), there was a communal kitchen, a common purse whereto colonists, Asiatics and English, drew a small dole, and the rule was literally "two acres and a cow" for everybody.

At Phoenix, "Indian Opinion," Gandhi's famous weekly, at one time bought by every sixth Asiatic in the country, was published. It had a strange assortment of editors—Gandhi himself, Polak and, among others, a South African worthy undeservedly forgotten, Herbert Kitchen, electrical engineer to the local general hospital, whose cabinet of scientific marvels may be remembered by many older Johannesburgers.

"SAMMY" FROM "SWAMI"

Incidentally, we learn from Gandhi's book that the word "Satyagraha" for passive resistance, which has become world-famous, was coined as a result of a newspaper competition in "Indian Opinion quite usually he says that the expression "Sammy" really stands for "Swami," which signifies a great sage or religious teacher!

Gandhi as a lecturer on theosophy, Gandhi as a constructor of bathrooms with rain-can shower baths, Gandhi as a man who forbids the killing of mambas (Miss. Polak says he lately allowed a deadly snake to crawl over his foot), Gandhi as a lawyer who pleaded against those of his clients whom he caught lying, Gandhi as a host to a visiting leper, Gandhi as a leader of a stretcher-bearers' column, first in the Anglo-Boer War, then in the Zulu War, then in the Great War—these are some of the phases of the great man dealt with in these two necessary books.

Neither Gandhi nor Mrs. Polak have lost their sense of humour. They make jokes—good ones. "In England and in other Western countries there is one barbarous custom of inaugurating 'movements' at dinners," says the Mahatma.

We may not agree with all they have done, but we must admire them. The fight of the South African Indians for their rights is one of the most thrilling and least-known stories in our history.

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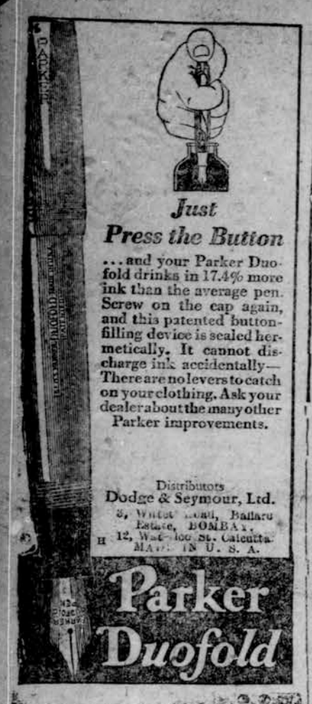
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MAHATMAJI'S FAREWELL WARNING TO BRITAIN

"I RETURN FEARFUL OF WAR IF AN ORDEAL OF FIRE MUST BE, I SHALL LEAD MY COUNTRYMEN WITH THE GREATEST JOY"

Before leaving British shores Gandhiji gave the following interview to the "Bristol Evening News". "Farewell and beware", he said, "I came a seeker after peace I return fearful of war."

My last words to England must be: Farewell and beware! I came a seeker after peace. I return fearful of war. I do not want war, but I fear that circumstances are driving me towards it. I should not be surprised to find myself in prison within a month of my return to India.

Through all these weary weeks, the Round Table Conference has talked and talked without advancing one iota towards a solution of the communal problem which England is pleased to consider stands in the way of a free and united self-governing India.

The National Congress of India could settle that problem, but you have shown that you distrust Congress; therefore, you distrust me, its spokesman.

"I HAVE CLAIMED—"

I have claimed that Congress represents over 85 per cent. of the population of India—the dumb toiling semi-starved millions. You reject that claim, and at this end of the world it is not possible for me to prove it. But I will prove it, and by the only course you leave open to me.

Congress is a powerful and growing organisation that has been able to demonstrate its influence over the masses who inhabit 700,000 villages. It is possible for such an organisation voluntarily and without any force at its command to run the machinery of government even under adverse circumstances.

But you will have none of it because it represents the spirit of rebellion. There is a great difference between the spirit of rebellion and terrorism, and no great reform in the world's history has ever been accomplished without that spirit.

I hold no brief for the terrorist, but the pages of history are soiled red with the blood of those who have fought for freedom. I do not know an instance in which nations have attained their own without having to go through an incredible measure of travail.

The dagger of the assassin, the poison bowl, the bullet of the ride-man, the spear—and all these weapons and methods of destruction have been used up to now by what I consider blind lovers of liberty and freedom.

DISOBEDIENCE.

I hold no brief for Congressmen who directly or indirectly would encourage terrorism. But I do hold a brief for that new method, not known to history, which Congress has created—namely, that of civil disobedience.

No Government may tolerate civil disobedience, but Governments have to succumb even to these forces as the British Government has done before now.

I shall hope against hope that there may still present itself a peaceful way out of our impasse, but if an ordeal of fire must be the lot of millions of my countrymen, women, and children, then I shall lead them through it with the greatest joy, and with the greatest consolation that I was doing what I felt to be right, the country was doing what it felt to be right, and the country will have the additional satisfaction of knowing that it was not at least taking lives, it was giving lives; it was not making the British people directly suffer, it was suffering.

England must realise once and for all that the men and women of India are thirsting for liberty, and that ordinance or no ordinance, lathis or no lathis, nothing will avail to stem the tide that is onrushing and to stem the passions that are rising in the breasts of my countrymen.

"REAL LIBERTY".

I will count no sacrifice too great if the slightest chance should yet occur to reach an honourable settlement. But India must have real liberty. Call it by any name you like—a rose will smell as sweet by any other name. But it is the rose of liberty I want, not the artificial product.

If you and we do not define liberty in the same way, then it is utterly impossible to find a meeting ground whereon to apply the spirit of compromise.

The Conference has ended, and we have never really come to grips, we have never come down to brass tacks, as you put it.

We have been merely wasting our time in eloquence, in oratory, in debating and in scoring points. Heaven knows, I have no desire to hear my own voice or to take part in interminable debating. I know that liberty is made of sterner stuff, and that the freedom of India is made of much sterner stuff.

We ... we problems that would baffle any statesman, but they do not baffle me. They cannot baffle those who have been brought up in the Indian climate.

Just as we have to tackle our bubonic plague we have no tackle the problem of malaria. We have to tackle, as you have not, the problems of snakes and scorpions, monkeys, tigers, and lions. Somehow or other we have survived the ravages of these venomous reptiles and various creatures. So also shall we survive our problem and find a way out of it.

I do not want to revive Civil Disobedience, but how can I help it if you do not give me a little bit of a chance?

I have no authority save what I derive from the Congress. If you will work the Congress for all it is worth, then you will say good-bye to terrorism.

To-day you have to fight the school of terrorists which is there with your disciplined and organised terrorism, because you will be blind to the facts or the writing on the wall.

Will you not see what these terrorists are writing with their own blood?

Will you not see that we do not want bread made of wheat, but we want bread of liberty, and without that liberty there are thousands to-day who are sworn not to give themselves peace or to give the country peace.

NOT DESPAIRING.

I do not despair of some day or other finding a real and living solution in connection with the minorities problem. But I repeat what I have said elsewhere—that so long as the wedge in the shape of foreign rule divides community from community and class from class, there will be no real living solution, no living friendship between these communities,

The present situation in Bengal is very ugly, and leaves little room for hope that anything good will come out of the Conference.

PLEASANT MEMORIES.

But, whatever happens in India one thing I shall certainly carry with me—the recollection that from high to low I have personally experienced nothing but the utmost courtesy in this country.

It has deepened my faith in human nature that, although in Lancashire, the Lancashire people had perhaps some reason for becoming irritated against me, I found no irritation and no resentment even among the operatives.

The operatives—men and women—treated me as one of their own. I shall never forget that.

THE REAL INDIAN PROBLEM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you permit me to make a few observations on your editorial comment, early this month, on a cabled summary of my speech on Indian Labour Contions at the Gowen Street Hostel in London? A cable has necessarily to be brief and cannot do full justice to an hour's speech. The point of view I adopted is as follows:

India has been so thoroughly exploited for nearly two centuries under British rule that recovery must inevitably be slow. The Congress has no doubt adopted a programme of reconstruction, but to put it into practice a huge sum of money will have to be raised every year. Even if complete self-government be granted at once—a hypothetical assumption—to expect of a poverty-stricken country, with all its resources almost exhausted by the British, the rapid fulfilment of a social and economic up-building programme is to ask almost for the impossible. This is no criticism of the Congress or of any other party, but a statement of facts which I venture to believe are irrefutable.

At the same time, the masses of India are in such a desperate plight, and their conditions cry out for immediate redress, that there is a danger of a disillusionment in the years that lie ahead. The average man in any country cannot be expected to appreciate the difficulties of a Government. Labour's debacle in the recent General elections in this country was in the main due to this lack of appreciation. What we have to face in India is the problem of satisfying, to use Mr. Gandhi's phrase, the Have-Nots that the Haves will not be content with the transfer of political power from Britain to India, but will at once address themselves to the task of seeing that the starving and illiterate masses have at least the bare necessaries of life.

It is for this reason that I regret the false importance given at the Round Table Conference to the communal problem, as though the selfish desire of a few educated people in India for places in the legislatures and posts in the services represents the forces that are gathering in India for the overthrow of the instruments of oppression and exploitation.—Yours, etc.

B. SHIVA RAO.
St. James' Palace,
London, S. W.,
Nov. 26.

THE KHILAFAT

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have received a letter dated 26th November 1931 (London) from Mr. Khalid Sheldrake, Life President of "The Western Islamic Association", the portion dealing with the question of Khilafat runs as follows:—

"A Conference held in London recently attended by Muslim delegates from Cardiff, New Castle, South Shields, Leicester and Portsmouth, in addition to those from the London Sections and fraternal delegates from the U. S. A., France, and other countries, condemned any premature declaration of any person as a "Khalif," which, in the opinion of the Conference, could only tend to cause division in the Islamic world, and possibly be used by interested persons to further their own ends."

The learned President has requested me to publish this fact for the information of the Indian Muslims. The letter by itself is forceful enough and I hope its purport and implications will be given as wide a publicity as possible.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. Q. HUSAINI.
35, Mir Kakhshi Ali Street,
Royapettah, Madras.

AGA KHAN'S SUGGESTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The suggestion mooted the other day by His Highness the Aga Khan for the amalgamation of the two chief Muslim Organizations, the Muslim League and the All-Parties Muslim Conference into one body called the United League Conference, is most welcome particularly at the present juncture when the country is astir with the political upheaval and momentous issues are at the point of decision. The Muslim Community has so far suffered socially as well politically due chiefly to disorganization and disunion among their ranks. In these days of their deterioration there is enough of grit and strength left in the Indian Mussalmans and thanks mainly to the efforts of personalities like the Aga Khan, they have lately begun to show their team work. It is this spirit of solidarity and unity which will ultimately help the Mussalmans to hold their own against the political odds arrayed against them.

The consciousness among the Indian Mussalmans to set their house in order and to stand upon their own feet is only a part of the movement which has created a ferment in Islam. The recent Muslim World Conference is only a manifestation of this new spirit.

It is to bee hoped that the Indian Mussalmans will take up this appeal of the Aga Khan in right earnest and frame a common constitution for the two organizations and weld them into one supreme institution of Muslim thought and culture and a means for the achievement of their legitimate demands.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM.

THE ANJUMAN-i-ISLAM

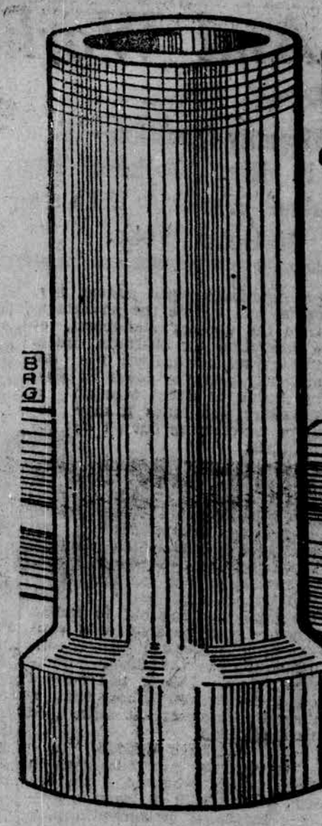
To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The affairs of the Anjuman-i-Islam are attracting a great deal of attention in Muslim circles. No proper reports seem to be available and the public is in dark as to who are the office-bearers and what progress the Anjuman has made.

After great efforts the report of the year 1919-20 only was available after which no reports seem to have been published.

There is general awakening about public institutions and it is worth while satisfying public opinion on the matter.—Yours etc.,

ALI BAHADUR KHAN,
Motilal Street,
Bombay 11.



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MENACING SITUATION FOR INDIA'S MASSES

HEAVY EXPORT OF GOLD

(BY OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT).

Some seven months back, gold was practically the universal standard of price throughout the world and all commercial transactions were made on gold standard basis except in China. By law or common understanding the gold standard of value measured all prices—measured by this gold standard obligations of every amount and of every maturity have been made payable, principal and interest, in gold of standard weight and fineness. The aggregate of these promises to pay in gold has constantly increased by gigantic amounts, proportionately increasing the demand for gold for payment purposes. With no extraordinary increase in the production of gold in the world, it became only a matter of time when the total amount of the gold in the world be completely out of proportion to pay in gold and the strain became so great that default was the only inevitable result.

FIRST SIGNS OF DIFFICULTY

As a first sign of coming gold defaults, prices of bonds, stocks and securities collapsed, followed by enormous defaults in Central Europe and latterly by the collapse of sterling in Great Britain In rapid succession followed huge bank failures in the United States of America and abandonment of the Gold Standard by Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and the moratoriums and defalcations in South America and embargo on gold export in Japan, in reality an abandonment of gold payments. Thus in a very short space of time, with scarcely any warning, a very large part of the commercial world has been forced to abandon the gold payment system caused by overwhelming amounts of maturing demands.

LARGE GOLD EXPORTS FROM INDIA.

The United States, France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland have accumulated all the gold. The defaulting countries operating under moratorium or in actual default have entirely ceased their demand for gold. But large exports of gold from this country are drawing special attention. In the last three weeks about Rs. 12 crores worth of gold has been exported, although there seems to be no good ground for demand on our gold.

MYSTERIES OF EXPORT.

Large arrivals of "distress gold" are daily reported particularly from Madras Presidency. The export of this gold is done in a mysterious way. It is understood that one old established European firm is a free buyer without due consideration of profit margin. This firm is daily buying about 50 to 100 thousand tolas of gold and its total buyings roughly represent 1/3rd of the total amount of exports. One-third is shipped by Multani Shroffs who get direct consignments from their up-country branches and the remaining third is exported by local bullion merchants.

EFFECT ON ECONOMIC SITUATION.

These exports of gold not only satisfy the sterling requirements of the Government but renders important assistence in maintaining dollar-sterling cross rate. It remains to be seen how far this game will be played and to what extent it weakens the economic situation of this country. India is an agriculturist country and its balance of trade is always adjusted by exports of raw material This season the production of the most of the cash crops is considerably smaller compared to last season. This is bound to tell ultimately on the buying capacity of millions of agriculturists. Ages-earned reserves, mostly in the form of ornaments, are also finding their way out of the country mainly due to heavy indebtedness of the agriculturists. Thus they are reduced to utter poverty without any shelter or hope—starvation would be in future the order of the day in the absence of any employment. It is a dismal prospect.

SECTION 144 AT PESHAWAR.

Orders To Set Up Summary Courts Issued.

HONY. MAGISTRATES APPOINTED.

100 RED SHIRTS JAILED UNDER C. L. A. ACT.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 27

The order of the District Magistrate under section 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting meetings, processions and demonstrations except those of a purely religious character, which was hitherto applied only to certain parts of Peshawar has been extended to the whole of the District.

SUMMARY COURTS.

A Gazette Extraordinary notifies that under the provisions of section 41 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1931, the Chief Commissioner authorises all District Magistrates, all additional District Magistrates and all Magistrates of the first class to exercise the powers of a summary court within their respective districts and try such offences as the District Magistrate may by general or special order under the provisions of section 42 (1) of the said ordinance, declare to be offences triable by summary courts.

Captain Leeper of the Political Department, has been appointed First Class Magistrate, Peshawar District, and has been invested with powers to try summarily offences specified in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

All persons arrested under section 3 (1) of the Ordinance shall be committed direct to jail custody at Haripur central jail.

HONY. MAGISTRATES APPOINTED.

A number of persons have been appointed honorary magistrates for three months with various grades of magisterial powers.—A.P.

Tehsildar visited Gujrangaral village in Mardan and collected outstanding revenue dues amounting to Rs. 1,000, without any difficulty.

48 Red Shirts arrested yesterday in Peshwar City, were convicted and sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment each.

To-day, 100 Red Shirts were convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A MINOR SCUFFLE.

A minor scuffle with Red Shirts took place in Bandamalahan village (Peshawar) resulting in their dispersal by a lathi charge by police. Kohat is quiet.

37 volunteers of the Mahabirdal arrested for picketing a shop attached to a local temple were discharged to-day, on promising not to picket again.

19 persons were discharged at Hazara on tendering apology.—A.P

"A MINOR SCUFFLE."

100 Red Shirts Convicted Under C. L. A. Act

PESHAWAR, Dec. 27.

There is a distinct improvement in the situation to-day. Peshawar is reported to be quiet. A small column accompanied by the

C. P. MARATHI VOTES FOR RAJEN BABU

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

The C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee has recommended Babu Rajendraprasad as its final and only name for the presidentship of the coming session of the Indian National Congress.—A. P.

NAGPUR OBSERVES HARTAL.

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

As a protest against the arrests of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Sherwani, a general hartal was observed yesterday.

A huge procession was taken out and terminated in a public meeting.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Congress Working Committee, "Mani Bhuvan," Gamdevi, 3 p.m.

Improvement Trust Board, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 30.

Congress Working Committee, Mani Bhuvan, Gamdevi.

THURSDAY, December 31.

New Year's Eve:—Bank Holiday.

Bombay Races:—Winter Meeting, Eighth Day.

FRIDAY, January 1.

New Year's To-day Banks closed. Liberal Federation Working Committee Alice Building, Fort.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records, 9-45 p.m. Classical and light Music by W. B. Pendharker and Dattaram Parwatker.

SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAAR:—To-day's (Tuesday's) programme is as under:—Physical culture and muscles control feets by Mr. Sarkari.

B. B. C. I. RY., EMPLOYEES' UNION:—The 11th annual general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in Damodar Thackersi Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

A VILE-PARLE MEETING:—A public meeting of the residents of Vile-Parle will be held to-day (Tuesday) in Gandhi Chawk, at 8 a.m. to celebrate the return of Mahatma Gandhi. Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel will unveil the portrait of Mahatmaji in the Municipal Hall.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 17th instant and left there at 8/30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 1st January 1932.

The ss. "Narkunda" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 1 p.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Kaga Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th inst. and is due to arrive here on Wednesday morning the 30th idem.

BOMBAY UNEMPLOYED LABOURS Association:—An Association for the unemployed labourers of Bombay was established at Kerawalla Building Lohar Street, Bombay, on 23rd inst., under the Presidentship of Mr. G. A. Mindhe Patil. The following were elected unanimously Mr. S. B. Lotekar as a vice-President Mr. D. V. Mulay, A. S. Rayudu Mr. R. B. Moray, as Joint Secretaries. Those who are out of an employment and actually suffering are requested to enroll themselves in the Association personally between 5 to 7 p.m. except on Sunday.

Victims Of Mole Hooliganism

On inquiries, it is learnt that total casualties resulting from the hooliganism of the Mahars were 10. Eight of them have been detained in the Congress Hospital for treatment. Five of them were treated at the G. T. Hospital, among whom was Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas. He is seriously injured in the head and has been detained in the Hospital.

GOANS' SOLIDARITY WITH CONGRESS

The following telegram welcoming Gandhiji back to India and expressing the solidarity of the Goans with the Congress ideal was received yesterday.

"Your admirers in Goa heartily welcome your safe arrival after the great work in England and wish immediate success for the Congress ideal."

ETAWAH CONFERENCE

Official Measures.

ETAWAH, Dec. 24.

Public conveyances including even ekkas have been ordered not to carry Congressmen engaged in no-rent campaign or the conference which caused great inconvenience to the delegates who arrived here yesterday from outside. The police is serving externment notices on outside delegates as well as local volunteers of the district and the delegates having learnt the postponement by the provincial Congress Council have mostly returned back. In all they were about 100, prominent persons among them being Messrs. Nardeo Shastri of Dehra Dun Chaudhry Badansingh of Badaun, Messrs. Malkan Singh and Todar Singh of Aligarh and Mr. V. S. Dandekar of Benares.

The authorities have taken all precautionary measures to prevent people from coming to the Etawah Conference and so they have posted police guards on all roads leading to the town at a considerable distance and on the outskirts of the city. Mr. Kidwai's telegram from Allahabad postponing the conference was to-day delivered to the chairman, reception committee, at 12 noon.—"Leader."

Section 144 In Lahore

FUNERAL PARTY DISPERSED.

CURFEW ORDER ENFORCED IN MUNICIPAL AREA.

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

The Curfew Order has been enforced throughout the Municipal area of Lahore, between 8 p.m. and 7 a.m. under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code the assembling of more than six persons is banned. Armoured cars, sowars and British soldiers were patrolling the city.

There was some communal trouble in Rangmahal Chowk where 8,000 Muslims blocked all three lanes leading from the Chowk stoned and damaged some shops.

The Governor, the Finance Member and other officials visited the City Kotwali, where eleven lorryfuls of British soldiers, armoured cars, machine-guns, and sowars were drafted.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE.

The trouble arose over the funeral of Nur Mohammad, a young Muslim, who was stabbed in Anarkali Bazar and died in hospital. His dead body was removed to Ghore Shah's graveyard at 4 p.m. At 9-30 a.m., a crowd of several thousands of Muslims collected to offer funeral prayers. People from adjoining villages poured into the city. The funeral party was dispersed from the graveyard at about 1-30 in the afternoon. Forming themselves into groups they marched to city. Simultaneously a band of Ahrar 40 "red shirts" came singing slogans from inside the city and made for the Delhi Gate. They were promptly asked to disperse under section 144 which was in force. On declining they were declared an unlawful assembly and forthwith arrested by the City Magistrate.

MUSLIM PROCESSIONISTS DISPERSED.

The Muslims who returned from the funeral had formed themselves into procession and reached the Rang Mahal Chowk when they were dispersed without any use of force.

Stray assaults started and some ten persons were injured, one seriously.

A. P. VERSION.

The Casualties.

LAHORE, Dec. 27.

Government prohibited the taking out of any funeral procession in connection with the death of a Muslim youth. Muslim volunteers belonging to the Ahrar Party, in violation of the order, took out a procession which was ordered to disperse. On their refusal 43 volunteers were arrested.

In the afternoon when a large number of Muslims were returning from the cemetry after interring the dead body of the Muslim youth they started throwing bricks on Hindu houses, but no serious damage was caused as most of the shops were closed as a protest against the arrest of Congress leaders. Only two Hindu shops were partly looted.

Uptil 4 p.m. five Hindus were admitted into Hospital. One is said to be in a precarious condition and another is believed to be dead Confirmation is lacking.

Local authorities concentrated on the scene of trouble. British forces were rushed into the City The Police and Military are patrolling the streets.

CASUALTIES.

(Later).—Four Muslims and four Hindus have been admitted into the hospital apart from those treated by private practitioners. Three peasants have been admitted into the Sir Ganga Ram Hospital and the condition of the Hindu is said to be precarious.

Curfew order has been declared —A.P.

TROUBLE CHECKED.

"Casualties Do Not Exceed 15."

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

Owing to the timely action taken by the authorities in issuing order prohibiting processions and in enforcing the curfew order trouble in the city has been prevented from spreading. No serious case of assault has occurred since last evening. Throughout the night armoured cars, cavalry and mounted police patrolled the streets. Shops, except in the affected areas, have already opened. Officials are moving about the city restoring confidence.

Although no official information is yet available it is believed that yesterday's casualties did not exceed fifteen. Only one Hindu is stated to have died of injuries —A. P

TOLL OF RIOTS

3 Men Succumb To Injuries

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

Further enquiries into the number of casualties of the riots show that three persons including one Mahomedan and two Hindus have succumbed to their injuries so far, and two are in a precarious condition. Nine others with slight injuries are progressing.

At the request of the authorities, shops in the affected areas have been opened and normal business has been resumed. Armoured cars, mounted police and soldiers are patrolling the streets. A number of police have been posted at all road crossings.—A. P.

Reciprocity Treatment In Lahore !

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

Hindus are not allowed to enter the Muslim Mohallas and the Muslims are not allowed to enter the Hindu Mohallas.—A. P.

SECTION 144 IN AMRITSAR

Procession Cancelled

AMRITSAR, Dec. 27.

The decision of the Rashtriya Hindu Sabha to take out a procession of Hindus with saffron-coloured turbans to-day caused considerable panic in the city, particularly in view of the fact that a similar procession was contemplated by Mahomedans.

Last evening, however, the Ahrar Majlis announced their decision to abandon the procession. The Rashtriya Hindu Sabha had also called for a hartal in the city as a protest against the Muslim agitation against Kashmir.

Early this morning the Deputy Commissioner issued an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting processions within municipal limits for 15 days. No procession was consequently taken out.

The day passed off peacefully.—A. P.

SINO-JAPANESE FORCES CLASH

Heavy Fighting Results In Chinese Flight From Field

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Tokio.—According to the latest despatches there has been heavy fighting between Japanese troops and Chinese Irregulars at Changchiatun, northwest of Tinchwang. The Chinese are reported to have suffered heavily and they are fleeing towards the north. Japanese light bombers are co-operating with General Aanes' brigade which is driving all before it.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL QUESTION UNSOLVED

Sir Akbar Hydari On R. T C

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

The following statement has been issued by Sir Akbar Hydari, Hyderabad delegate to the Round Table Conference:—

The Round Table Conference has been a success. Those who expected dramatic decision are perhaps disappointed. But it is perhaps as well that the element of drama was lacking in our deliberations. The Conference got down to concrete facts and faced the issues. Considering its size the Conference could not discuss details which moreover can be and rightly have been left to small committees. As I stated in my speech at the plenary session, every section of opinion whether British or Indian is agreed that the future constitution of India should on the lines of an All-India Federation. That is a great achievement. The Prime Minister's declaration of policy has elicited a remarkable degree of support. Even Gandhiji has not opposed it.

YOUTH HAS LOST ALL PATIENCE.

There is a danger that our Youth who will be the India of to-morrow may lose that faculty for patient and disciplined work which is so essential to the building up of a nation. I shall merely give one instance of the great work which has so far remained undone. I refer to a settlement of the communal question which has baffled our best statesmen and failure to reach an agreement in regard to it was the one signal failure of the Conference. Communal peace must be achieved if we are to progress as a nation.

LEAVE US TO WORK.

I think we from the Indian States might justly claim that we have done every thing we could to facilitate and not to hinder the work of the Conference, and I for one must acknowledge the consideration shown by our British and British Indian colleagues to our peculiar position and problems. We appreciate their willingness to recognise that in any new dispensation our Sovereignty and internal autonomy must remain unimpaired. We have increased confidence in the capacity of Great Britain, British India and Indian India to work an All-India Federal Constitution because of the general agreement of our colleagues to leave us to work out our internal polity in the light of our experience and the necessity of our States.—A. P.

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HOWARD HUGHES' Thrilling Spectacle
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MAHATMAJI'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY

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LAST DAY THE CAPITOL Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE WORLD'S BEST DRESSED STAR—

NORMA SHEARER IN URSULA PARROTT'S BEST-SELLING NOVEL— STRANGERS MAY KISS

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MAHATMA GANDHI

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The Inimitable Jokers

Laurel & Hardy IN Pardon us

THEIR FIRST FULL-LENGTH TALKIE!

Free Balloons will be distributed at the 4 p.m. Matinee to the kiddies.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

Assembles On February 2

HENDERSON TO PRESIDE.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Geneva—Despite various rumours of the possible adjournment, it seems, from the enquiries in reliable quarters, that it is absolutely certain that the Disarmament Conference will assemble on the 2nd February 1932 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Henderson.

It is understood that Lausanne is most likely the venue of the Reparations Conference.—Reuter.

HYDERABAD'S HEIR-APPARENT & HIS BRIDE

Arrive By S. S., "Pilsna"

Among those who arrived in Bombay on Monday by s.s. "Pilsna", along with Mahatma Gandhi were the heir-apparent to the Nizam and his bride, the daughter of ex-Sultan of Turkey.

Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan, Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. Giri and Moulvi Shafi Daudi.

MASS MEETING OF BOMBAY WORKERS

Sjt. Subhash Bose To Address

A number of Trade Union leaders from different parts of India have come to Bombay. A mass meeting of the working class of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at Lalbag Maidan at 6 o'clock under the joint auspicies of various Unions. Messrs. Subhash Chandra Bose, Mukunda Lal, P. M. Naidu and several others will speak. Mr. R. S. Rulkar will preside.

THE RIALTO

The Home of Fox Talkies.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TWO BRILLIANT STARS IN A HEAVENLY ROMANCE THAT WILL LIVE IN YOUR HEARTS FOREVER

DADDY LONG LEGS

with

JANET GAYNOR

WARNER BAXTER

Also Showing To-day

SOUND-TALKING FILM OF BOMBAY'S RECEPTION TO

MAHATMA GANDHI

FROM FRIDAY, 1ST JANUARY

JEANTTE MacDONALD

IN THE FOX MOVIE-TONE COMEDY

ANNABELLE'S AFFAIRS

with ROLAND YOUNG.

Nagpur.—The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee urged the grant of remissions to agriculturist in view of the failure of crops.—A. P.

GLAD TIDINGS TO AHMEDABAD RESIDENTS

MAHMOUD BEY, the Wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist will be in Ahmedabad at the 1st January, 1932, for a couple of a month
L R6488

CONGRESS MANDAT

No "NATIONALISE" industries take care that your boiler burns only fuel that is GENUINELY INDIAN. You can pursue such a fuel policy only by insisting for your boiler on supply of

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1931

PEACE ON CONGRESS TERMS

The reception given to Mahatma Gandhi by the City of Bombay and numerous visitors who had specially come from far and near for the reception was indeed a magnificent one and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and its workers deserve congratulations on the success with which they enabled the citizens of Bombay to welcome their beloved leader. In its magnitude and spontaneity it broke all past records. The Azad Maidan meeting, which was the largest and most orderly and impressive ever held in any part of the world, demonstrated the hold which Gandhiji has on the people. It is much to be doubted if during the recent history of mankind any hero or saint—Gandhiji is both—inspired such passionate devotion in the hearts of so many millions as does Gandhiji. For peace or for non-violent war he is the one man that the world has to reckon with. Would that Britain could grasp this fact and enlist his support for peace in the British Commonwealth and the world. The unprecendented reception was slightly marred by some ugly demonstrations and assaults made by a few misguided members of the so-called untouchable community. It was not that the community as a whole was against Gandhiji to any extent. That was clear, if there was any doubt about it at all, from the fact that four institutions of the community and a number of volunteers had jained in the reception. The trouble was caused by the hot-headed among one section of the community. But the indignities which the Hindu society has heaped upon the "untouchables" for ages and which it is still painfully slow in removing are so odious that if some of the suppressed became rebellious, it would be best for the sympathetic to cultivate pity for them rather than resentment. Gandhiji's own reeference to the morning's incident in his speech was characteristic of him, betokening his immense love for "untouchables" who are the bone of his bone and the flesh of his flesh. If thee Hindu society would show towards these unfortunate countrymen the same feelings that Gandhiji himself cherishes for them, they could prove a most serviceable asset both to the nation and the Hindu community.

It must have been a terrible disappointment to Gandhiji to be greeted at the very moment of his return with the news of the arrest of some of his best coworkers and the news that even blood was already split. It is not the sufferings that he would mind so much as the complication and hindrances to peace that the sufferings must cause. It must be difficult even for Gandhiji to shake hands with those who have wantonly thrust his comrades into jail. Besides, Gandhiji would determine his attitude, that is practically the Congress attitude towards the Round Table Conference, less by the deliberately vague phraseology of Mr. MacDonald's latest statement than by the policy pursued by Government in India. In the interview that he gave to the press a few hours after his arrival he made clear what value he attached to the deliberation of the R. T. Conference when he described it as a debating society. In a more incisive manner Mr. Vithalbhai Patel has shown the utter futility of the Conference. That Gandhiji is extremely anxious to make it a genuine Round Table Conference, a true Peace Conference, would be admitted by all even without his repeated assurance to that effect. But the Government of India by their actions are making it impossible for him to co-opeerate with the Conference in any manner to any extent.

The position now is that the Truce is as good as dead, Government having completely destroyed it in many provinces and having dealt with the Congress as a whole in a manner hardly consistent with the obligations of the Truce. We do not at all agree with Mr. Vithalbhai Patel that the Truce was a blunder "ab initio". If Government, having pledged itself to the Truce, later flouted it both at the R. T. Conference and in India in dealing with the Congress, it is no argument against the Truce not even wisdom after the event, though Government's conduct should make the Congress more cautious and critical hertafter in accepting any kind of agreement with it. Even now the Truce may conceivably be revived and may be duly honoured both at the R. T. Conferenct and in India. If it is so revived, it would be unreasonable to call it a repetition of a blunder. The blunder would be in assuming, light-heartedly just now that the revival of the Truce is utterly impossible. It would, of course, be a greater blunder meekly to condone Government's flagrant violation of the Truce. It is not logical to say that the choice lies between peace on Government's terms and a renewal of the struggle. There is a third alternative, peace on Congress terms. The Congress will have such peace, soon or late. But it will be peace on Congress terms. In his speech at the Azad Maidan Gandhiji said that when he sailed from London he had hoped that it would be possible to find a way to co-operate with Government in the work of the Round Table Conference, but that what he saw in the country had considerably weakened his hope. But the hope is still there and it all depends on the Government to strengthen it or destroy it. As a Satyagrahi who loves peace with honour above everything else, Gandhiji declared he would do all that lay in the power of a human being to prevent another fiery ordeal. If Government are sincere in their profession of securing a settlement honourable to both sides by the method of negotiation they will reciprocate his passionate desire for peace. But if, as all signs show, they have made up their mind to crush the Congress influence in order to force on the country sham reforms, they will find Gandhiji ready to invite his countrymen to another campaign of suffering and sacrifice—a campaign that will successfully demonstrate to the world the potency of non-violence. For, as Gandhiji truly said, last evening India was not fighting merely for her freedom but for the Peace of the World.

SUICIDAL POLICY

Although Mr. MacDonald in his final oration at the second session of the Round Table Conference called upon Gandhiji to co-operate with Government in carrying forward the task of framing a constitution for India, the Premier and his colleagues are evidently determined to make Mahatmaji's work after return home as difficult as possible. The "National" Government of Britain have, through their agents in India, placed in his path serious obstacle in the work of co-operation, by the launching of a policy of coercion and of Ordinances which give the bureaucracy amazing powers. The Frontier Ordinances are an enlarged edition of the Bengal and U. P. Ordinances. They indicate the determination of the bureaucracy to remove from the field of action the forces of non-violence. The deportation of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his colleagues followed by a round-up of the Khudai Khidmatgars, a body pledged to non-violence is an item in the official policy to crush the Congress movement. In the Frontier Province the rifle, it appears, is being substituted for the 'lathi', for the dispersal of non-violent crowds. News from the area, which the Frontier authorities choose to call disturbed, is censored but the meagre accounts which have been allowed to reach the Press indicate that resolute rule has already taken the toll of several lives. What was the necessity of the military opening fire on crowds of Red Shirts on the eastern and southern sides of Kohat Cantonment? Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's volunteers have, ever since the Khudai Khidmatgars movement was launched and began its work of social amelioration in the Frontier Province, remained, under the inspiring teaching of their leader, a well-disciplined body, firmly wedded to non-violence.

The British Imperialist Press and its Anglo-Indian gramophones in this country have denounced the movement, its leader's great offence being that he is a follower of Mahatmaji. The special correspondent of the "Times of India" in a despatch from New Delhi quotes, in his vilification of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, a Government memorandum as showing "that in June he spent several days with Mr. Gandhi in Bardoli and on his return devoted his speeches generally to the promotion of enmity between different classes of people and contempt of Government". The Frontier leader, held in duress without a trial, is unable to refute these base allegations but it is unthinkable that a devoted follower of Gandhiji will do or say anything which promotes enmity between different classes of people. As regards "contempt" of Government, the ideas of Frontier officialdom as to what constitutes "contempt" are notoriously crude. Emphasizing that the villagers are unable to pay the water rate or the land revenue in their present economic plight is called "contempt" of Government by the Frontier autocrats.

The wholesale repression now launched by the Government of the Frontier Province, armed with three Ordinances which empower it to control the movements and even the necessities of life of the people, has evoked a spirited protest from Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, not a Congressman. He characterises it as "an effective choking of these unfortunate people". It has received condemnation, however mild the form of that disapproval, from the Muslim League, a body which constituted as at present, is favourably looked upon by officialdom. Repression whether in Bengal, or in the United Provinces or on the Frontier will not avail Government. The non-violent struggle for freedom will continue. We notice that our morning contemporary makes a bid for the Indian Moderates' support for Government policy. Liberalism in India will hasten the day of its extinction if it supports coercion.

IMPLEMENTING A PACT

Governments have a habit of ignoring inconvenient Pacts, whether in India or Japan. Japan is a signatory to the Kellogg Pact but behaves as if it no longer exist, so far as she is concerned. The Inukai Government has sanctioned the despatch of an additional mixed brigade from Korea to reinforce the troops in Manchuria. It will, of course, inform the Geneva League that more troops are necessary in Manchuria to rid that land of bandits. The Japanese troops often mistake the Chinese military forces for bandits. Meanwhile the American Government continues its efforts to secure peace between Japan and China. It has sent another note of warning to the Tokyo Cabinet. The previous one was duly "noted" in Tokyo. Next week it will, very probably, send a third.

Trifles

I am sure we are all considerably helped by the number and variety of pronouncements by India's "delegates" and one "Observer" after return home regarding the results of the Round Table Conference—second instalment. Now we can form an opinion on the subject.

* * * * *

Let us get these pronouncements in clear perspective.

"The Conference was a great success".

—Sir Akbar Hydari.

"We have done extraordinarily well".

—Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi.

"We are in mid-stream".

—Thakurdwar.

"Insults and humiliations".

—'Narayan, Narayan.' an Observer.

"Hands considerably strengthened".

—Sir P. Sethna.

'No need to despair".

—Syndicated Memorandum of the Eighteen.

* * * * *

Gandhiji says the Conference was merely "a debating society". Considering the variety of views expressed regarding the "achievement" it must have been.

* * * * *

Now I suggest a "Find The Object" competition with reference to the Conference. Who was the most silent member of that body? The other members should cooperate and raise a handsome donation to be awarded to the man or woman who facilitated by his or her silence an early escape from the London fog and cold.

* * * * *

Will Begum Shah Nawaz secure the prize? I believe she spoke the least.

* * * * *

But I agree with Sir Pheroze Sethna in one important particular. He said to a Press representative: "I learn it is said in certain quarters in India that we are returning from England empty-handed. This is by no means correct".

Not at all correct. Aren't they returning with their hands full with a large packet of Sir Samuel Hoare sweets?

* * * * *

"I believe in the honesty of purpose of the British Government and if we can only convince them of the justice of our claims, I am sure they will be ready to concede them".

—Sir Abdul Quayum.

Am I to understand that the Muslim "delegation" have failed? I thought "past misunderstandings between Islam and Britain" (Back Bay Baron's happy phrase) had all been cleared during those lunches, dinners and interviews with Tory "friends" of India.

* * * * *

"But if we shrug our shoulders and pass idly away to the races or the club, if we hug that passive pessimism which is the bane of any community, then the opportunity will pass, never to recur".

Quotation from Monday's sermon delivered opposite Bori Bunder.

The European Association, Calcutta Branch, ought to protest. It is not guilty of this "passive pessimism". It is very active and go-ahead. It tells the Government of India what to do to save India from "anarchy" and they meekly carry out the orders. The "opportunity" has not been allowed "to pass".

TURKEY OF TO-DAY.

AS REFLECTED IN ITS PRESS.

(BY—G. K. N.)

Here is a fresh selection from the Turkish Press recording the country's current history. So many features of this go-ahead country are common to us in India that their study becomes something more substantial than a literary luxury for us. The two topics which arrest our attention relate to the campaign against the frenzy of religion and the restrictions which are placed upon public expression of individual views solely for discouraging obscene delineations borrowed from French, ephemeral literature, interdicted in France itself. We may also note the impetus to women's education and the rise in the status of women in the appointment of women judges.

"HISTORY OF TURKISH EDUCATION."

The "Jumhuriyet" reviews an important book by Nafi Atuf Bey on the "History of Education in Turkey". The author divides it into two main periods: (a) The period of Medresseh (religious schools), and (b) The period of Tanzimat beginning with the 19th century.

"The first Medresseh was established in Nicomedia by Davood Efendi who had been educated in Persia and Konia and had learned mathematics, logic, and psychology, and was familiar with the writings of Aristotle and Muhiddin Arabi. This was followed by the Medresses of Faith and Suleymaniye at Constantinople. Instruction was in the Arabic language, and the aim was religious only. One characteristic of the Medresseh was its rejection of the Turk's mother tongue and his feelings. The chief cause of Turkish deterioration and poverty, the reason of the defeat of the Ottoman Empire almost to the degree of complete destruction was the Medresseh and its fanaticism, its ignorance and enmity towards science. People wasted their time in the Medresseh discussing the question of Reason and Tradition. We have still some University Professors and teachers of Philosophy who are following that same line of thought almost unconsciously. Between their philosophy and the old Medresseh mentality there is hardly any difference. We have also spiritualist philosophers and teachers who are denying reason, intelligence, logic and science. In order to reach reality they want to depend upon intuition for man to see and understand every truth in his own soul. This is not much different than the Indian Path to Nirvana. Our teachers, are, however, not doing this by religious fanaticism, but by the attraction to the teachings of the Jew Bergson and some other Roman Catholic authors, and to the ideas in the writings of some fanatical American Spiritualist authors. This is an easy path. The path of Science is difficult but is the true path to Reality."—("Jamhuriyet," July 7, 1931).

ORTHODOX VIEWS CRITICISED.

The following extracts from the same journal deal with educational problems in Turkey. They show the tendency prevailing at present which is strongly positivist, scientific and experimental.

"Aziz Bey has carried long investigations in Vienna on educational problems and has written a new book "Toplu Tedris" giving at the same time the philosophical and scientific basis of education. Aziz Bey's thesis is based on two ideas, (a) science, logic, intellectualism, intelligence, do not lead to truth, and do not serve humanitarianism; science has been the cause of the deterioration of western civilisation; (b) on the other hand, the true means of leading men to truth is religion, spirit, instinct, intuition, love of God and inner values. He says, "Science brings selfishness and animosity in place of belief in God. It has sharpened intelligence, but has killed feeling, and thus has broken the backbone of humanity."

The reviewer rejects these ideas and asserts the great value of science in western civilisation since the time of renaissance. He says: "Science does not make civilisation deteriorate, the last quarter of a century has been the highest stage of civilisation through the domination of science in life. It is fanaticism that has broken the backbone of humanity, not science. Therefore in our country we are endeavouring now to do away with fanaticism and establish scientific discipline instead. It was religious fanaticism, that killed all efforts for illumination in the middle ages, establishes the inquisition with all its horrors, and instigated the crusades. Even to-day is not religious fanaticism one of the causes of separation, hatred, and animosity in the world?"—("Jamhuriyet," July 31, 1931).

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY

"According to the Lausanne Treaty the right of missionaries to carry on educational work in Turkey ended this year. The Government could have abolished all these missionary institutions. But this would have brought a crisis, as there are not sufficient schools for all the children. In order to avoid this crisis it seems that the Ministry of education has decided to act gradually toward this end.

The Ministry has adopted two new measures against these foreign schools. Firstly, Turkish children will not be allowed to receive their primary education in these schools. This will be enough to remove the primary classes from these foreign institutions. Secondly, the University will not accept the diplomas of these institutions without examination. This will eventually lessen the number of students in the upper classes of the foreign higher institutions. But the graduates of these institutions seldom apply to the University for admission. They go to Europe or America for advanced study. Therefore, this measure will not be sufficient to prevent Turkish students from attending these foreign higher institutions.

We suggest that two other conditions should also be adopted. The diplomas of these institutions must not be accepted in matters relating to military service or government appointments. This will save Turkish children from these foreign schools.

At the French Embassy the French Colonial examiners examine the pupils graduating from the French schools and thus approve the Diplomas. This is another form of the capitulations.

The harm of the missionary schools is evident. These must somehow be restricted. We expect the Government will take steps at least to limit the harm done to our children."—("Son Porta," Sept. 25, 1931).

THREE PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Sadri Etem writing in "Vonkit" says:—

"The following are the three main principles in the educational policy of Turkey:—

(1) We need an educational po-

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Hard Job.

A Reuter's message from Geneva states that Mr. Henderson is leaving no stone unturned to ensure as far as possible that the Disarmament Conference shall not be prejudiced by inadequate preparation. After some weeks devoted to the plenary session "in which the delegates will ventilate their views and reveal plans," five Committees will be appointed to deal separately with military, naval, aerial, judicial and financial issues. What plans will Japan, very busy now in Manchuria with operations, the very antithesis of disarmament, reveal at the Conference? And what will France and Italy have to say about "parity"? The vital question is: which method are the members of the Conference willing to adopt? Are they to reach security through disarmament or are they to arrive at disarmament through security? France appears to be determined to press the latter view and with Britain and Italy unwilling to oppose France, the problem of disarmament will remain as insoluble as before. Mr. Henderson's is a hard job.

"Self-Respect" Movement.

It seems from the principal speeches at the first Madras Self-Respect Conference held at Madras last week-end that the main object of the Self-Respect Movement is the abolition of caste and all such unjust social inequalities. If that is so, the movement is entitled to the sympathy of all right thinking men. But some of the workers for the movement injure rather than help their cause by misrepresenting the differences between it and the Congress. It is gross misrepresentation to say or to suggest that the Congress seeks to perpetuate social inequalities. Though primarily, the Congress is of necessity a political body, it has done more than any other institution in the country to level up social inequalities. Congress workers and the Self-Respect Conference workers may usefully co-operate in fighting untouchability, the most hideous form of social inequality.

Confiscation Of Lands In Mysore.

The Administration Report of Mysore for the year 1930-31 contains a candid admission that "coercive processes were adopted for the recovery of 20.40 per cent. of the land revenue against 15.50 per cent. in the previous year." That is surely not an improvement on which one could congratulate a State generally known to be progressive. The report proceeds to state in the same candid, if a little cold-blooded, manner that "the total extent of land sold for arrears of revenue was 2,50,208 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 5,05,341, against 59,247 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,58,625 in 1929-30." In a year of wide and acute agricultural distress less drastic methods might have have been resorted to than wholesale confiscation of lands. The peasants of the State may be helped by their leaders to organise themselves better to safeguard their interests.

Swadeshi Sabha.

The report of the Swadeshi Sabha of Ahmedabad for the year 1930-31 well shows what can be achieved by earnest organised efforts to promote Swadeshi. The Sabha was started in June 1930 and has now 72 mills on its rolls, the Himabhai Manufacturing Company Ltd. having ceased to be a member since September last "owing to their having committed a breach of constitution" and having been put on the boycott list by the Congress Textile Mills Exemption Committee. The main objects of the Sabha are to encourage and promote the production and distribution of Indian-made piece-goods, to prevent the manufacture of any cloth from counts of 18s or less that may pass for khaddar, to stop the use of foreign yarn, silk or artificial silk in the manufacture of cloth, and generally to promote Swadeshi in all possible ways. These objects, we are glad to note, have been scrupulously adhered to by the Sabha. In consultation with Mahatma Gandhi the Sabha formulated a scheme for the re-export of foreign cloth and collected about Rs. 55,000 for the purpose. The public would much like to know the latest position of the scheme. In view of the supreme importance of the boycott of foreign cloth it is necessary for all the principal Swadeshi Sabhas and Congress organisations in the country to complete the boycott without any further delay.

INDIA HEADING TOWARDS AGRARIAN REVOLUTION

White Paper Ignored Congress Demand.

SJT. VITHALBHAI PATEL ANALYSES AND EXPOSES R. T. C. SHOW

Strong Case For "Non-Violent Coercion"

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, ex-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly who also arrived by the s.s. Pilsna this morning in a statement to the press said:—

"I should like, in the first place, to explain the meaning and implications of the White Paper, and next to state how far the National demands as embodied in the resolution of the Karachi Congress have been considered.

At the close of the first Round Table Conference, the Prime Minister announced the policy of His Majesty's Government in regard to India, and the White Paper now issued at the close of the Second Round Table Conference merely re-affirms that policy without any modifications.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT IGNORED

It is significant that the White Paper ignores altogether the most important document, namely, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, which secured the co-operation of the Congress to the Round Table Conference.

Those who maintained that the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was an advance on the declaration of the 10th January 1931, must have been thoroughly disillusioned. The words in the Pact, "In the interest of India," by which Congressmen swore till yesterday, have not even been mentioned in the White Paper.

ALL-EMBRACING POWERS OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

According to the policy outlined in the White Paper, India is to have responsibility at the centre if, and only if, the Central Government and the Central Legislature are constituted on an All-India Federal basis. Even so, the responsibility is to be subject to the following conditions:

(1) National defence and International affairs are to be reserved to the Governor-General.

(2) Control over finance is to be subject to such conditions as would insure the fulfilment of the obligations incurred under the authority of the Secretary of State, and the maintenance unimpaired of the financial stability and credit of India.

(3) The relations of the Princes to the British Government are to remain with the Crown.

(4) There must be no unfair economic or commercial discrimination against the British trader.

(5) The Governor-General must be granted the necessary powers to enable him to fulfil his responsibility for securing the observance of the constitutional rights of the minorities. He must also have the power to enable him to fulfil his responsibility for ultimately maintaining the tranquility of the State.

BALDWIN'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

It is true that the conditions No. 3 and No. 4 have not been expressed in the White Paper, but the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons, makes specific mention of them. Mr. Baldwin, leader of the Conservative Party, in his speech, also made it clear that there was no difference of any kind between what Sir Samuel Hoare said and what was contained in the White Paper. And the Secretary of State's speech was the White Paper, and the White Paper was his speech.

Mr. Baldwin further explained that Mr. MacDonald spoke for 20 minutes, and Sir Samuel Hoare for 40 minutes, and therefore, the former could not have covered all the ground the latter had done.

Reading the two declarations together with the debate in the House and the report of the Federal Structure Committee, there can be no doubt whatever, that the principle of control at the centre fore-shadowed in the White Paper is subject to all the conditions I have just briefly enumerated.

THE NATIONAL DEMANDS.

I now the state National demands, as embodied in the Karachi Congress resolution. They are:

(1) Complete Independence, and in particular:

(2) Complete control of defence;

(3) Complete control of external affairs.

(4) Complete control of finances.

(5) India's right to secede at will.

(6) Examination of the debt

REPUDIATION OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

(6) Examination of the debt position of India by an Impartial Tribunal to ascertain how much of it is justly chargeable to the new Government of India, and how much must be shouldered by the British Government.

The Congress Mandate also gave power to its delegate at the R. T. C. to accept such adjustments as "may be demonstrably proved to be in the interests of India."

I have no doubt that any impartial reader of the White Paper and the Congress resolution will come to no other conclusion than that the White Paper rejects every demand made by the Congress.

Reservation of national defence and external affairs in the hands of the Governor-General means the rejection of the Congress demand for complete independence. Even in that limited interpretation of the pharase, namely, "Voluntary partnership with Britain."

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY

In his speech in the House of Commons the Prime Minister goes further and adds insult to injury, when, in answer to some interruptions, he more than once declares that there is no intention to give independence, and that India does not want it, in that it agrees to the reservation regarding defence and external affairs.

In the opinion of the Prime Minister, therefore, the Congress demand for the control of defence and external affairs, is not a national demand, but the view expressed by some other British Indian delegates in the present circumstnces the two subjects should not be entrusted to the Minister responsible to the Indian Legislature, represents India's demand. The mentality underlying this statement explains why the conference has failed to consider the demands of the Congress seriously.

CONGRESS' STATUS NEVER RECOGNISED.

Throughout the deliberationos of the Conference the Congress was regarded as one of the many parties representing India, and it was never recognised, or perhaps conveniently forgotten, that the Congress represented an overwhelming majority of the people of India.

With defence as a reserved subject, the control of finances, apart from other conditions sought to be imposed by the White Paper, becomes illusory, inasmuch as 45 per cent. of the central revenue is expended on the military.

FARCICAL CONTROL.

If we add to this, the huge amount representing the salaries and pensions of persons appointed by the Secretary of State, together with interest on debt, and similar charges very little indeed would be left for the Legislature to vote upon. Even so, the White Paper by imposing two other conditions, namely, that suitable provision should be made in the constitution as would effectively insure the fulfilment of the obligations incurred under the authority of the Secretary of State, and the maintenance unimpaired of the financial stability and credit of India, renders even that limited control of finance still more farcical.

HUMILIATING LIMITATIONS.

What self-respecting Indian would be prepared to hold the port folio of finance under the New Government with these humiliating limitations? It is therefore quite clear the Congress demand for the control of finances has been rejected.

The next demand of the Congress for the examination of the debt position of India, was not even discussed at the conference. But there can be no doubt that the White Paper, by imposing a condition that the obligations incurred under the authority of the Secretary of State are to be effectively guaranteed, rejects this claim.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SECEDE.

The last and the most important claim of the Congress is India's right to secede. This was not and could not be raised, as India's claim to be admitted into partnership with Britain was refused.

As if these conditions, which reject every demand made by the Congress, were insufficient, the White Paper imposed other conditions before His Majesty's Government would be prepared to recognise the principle of responsibility at the centre.

I should like to refer to one of them at this stage. The first R. T. C. decided upon the following formula at the suggestion of the British delegates in regard to India's right to discriminate between Nationals and non-Nationals:—

"At the istance of the British commercial community, the principle was generally agreed to that there should be no discrimination between the rights of the British Commercial Community, firms and companies, trading in India, and the rights of Indian-born subjects, and that an appropriate convention based upon reciprocity should be entered into for the purpose of guaranteeing these rights".

Public opinion in India strongly protested against this serious curtailment of the right of India's future Parliament, and Mahatma Gandhi made it clear on behalf of the Congress that any constitution which in any way impaired the power of the future legislature of India to discriminate against non-Nationals, when it considers it necessary to do so in the National interest, was not worth having, and would not be acceptable to the Congress.

DISCRIMINATIONS ALL!

Some Indian members of the R. T. C., in defending their attitude, relied upon the word "generally" in the formula and contended that this word left it open to the legislature to discriminate in exceptional cases.

The second R. T. C. extended the scope and purposes of this recommendation in a variety of ways. The improved recommendation dropped the word "generally", gave protection not only to the British traders, but to all subjects of the Crown, not only against legislative discrimination, but also against administrative discrimination, not only in regard to trade, but also in regard to taxation, holdings of property and a host of other matters.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding, I shall quote the words of that recommendation:

"The Committee are of opinion that no subject of the Crown who may be ordinarily resident or carrying on trade or business in British India, should be subject to any disability or discrimination, legislative or administrative, by reason of his age, descent, religion or place of birth, in respect to taxation, the holdings of property, the carrying on of any trade, profession or business, or in reespect of residence or travel"

I hardly need add that the new constitution is to make provision vesting in the Governor-General the power to take such measures as he may consider necessary to maintain the peace and tranquility of the country.

RESERVATIONS AND SAFE-GUARDS.

We have been told that, after all, the so-called reservations and safeguards are meant to apply only during the period of transition, and that a few years are nothing in the lifetime of a nation. Neither in the White Paper nor in the report of the Federal Structure Committee do we find the period of transition specified and heaven only knows whether it is going to be five years or fifty years.

Mr. Baldwin, in his speech in the House, in reply to a query from Mr. Wardlaw Milne, stated that nobody could say how long the transitional period would last He further added that it would last just as long as it was the will of Parliament it should last, and if and when the Constitution is set up, nothing in that constitution would be relaxed without the assent of Parliament.

It is clear that all talk that the new Constitution would automatically lead India to its cherished goal, or that the period of transition would be brief, is merely moonshine.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

It has also been argued that the extraordinary powers to be vested in the Governor-General would by convention fall into disuse, as has been found to be the case in self-governing Dominions. This is not the view of the British Government, and we know to our cost that such extraordinary powers have been and are being exercised with a vengeance by the Governor-General in India.

I have endeavoured to show that the second R. T. C. has failed. A third conference has no doubt, been promised, and several committees will shortly be set up to work out some of the details of the scheme. But neither the third conference nor any of the committees will be entitled to override the express terms of the declaration. They will be bound to work within the four corners of those terms, and can have no power, for instance, to recommend the transfer of control of defence or foreign affairs, or the grant of any other demand of the Congress, which have been categorically refused by the declaration.

LONG AND PAINFUL CHAPTER.

I repeat that the conference has failed, and that British diplomacy has, at any rate for the time being, triumped all along the line since the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, which, in my opinion, was the master stroke of that diplomacy. From the day of the Truce up to the present moment, it has been one, long and painful chapter of a series of insults and humiliations for Congress and Congressmen, both in India and in England.

Whilst the authorities in India have all along treated the Truce as a scrap of paper, as can be demonstrated by instances too numerous to mention, the Congress and its leaders have consistently and earnestly endeavoured to secure the strict observance of its terms by the people.

At the R. T. C. the British Government played their cards so well that our delegates were drawn into a discussion of the communal problem and other details before the conference could come to grips with fundamentals. As a result of this clever manoeuvering, to which unfortunately our delegates were willing victims, the impression created in the International world has been that the British Government is all too willing to give freedom to India, but India's people are so hopelessly divided amongst themselves that they do not know what they want, and, therefore, the continuance of British rule is all the more necessary in their own interests.

INSULTS AND HUMILIATIONS POCKETED.

Gandhiji, no doubt, with the best of intentions and in the larger interests of the country, pocketed the insults and humiliations hurled at him from various quarters, and continued to serve on the conference. He had gone to London with a firm determination to make every endeavour to turn the Truce into a permanent settlement, and in order perhaps, to create an all-round atmosphere for that purpose, he sometimes made statements, both in and outside the conference, tantamount to substantial concessions to Princes, Britishers and others. In fact, I often felt that Mahatmaji's attitude in this respect was hardly consistent with the spirit of the Congress Mandate. The British statesmen interpreted this attitude of Mahatmaji as weakness on the part of the Congress, and the Conference failed.

PREMATURE TRUCE.

The fact is that the Truce was premature. It did not recognise the Congress claim to speak and negotiate on behalf of the whole of India. Its terms were vague and indefinite. Even so, the words, "safeguards and reservations in the interests of India," were definite enough if the British Government seriously intended to act upon them and turn the Truce into a Permanent settlement.

The Truce was an agreement between the Congress, on the one hand, and the British Government, on the other, and though no express provision was made as to what was to happen in case the two parties did not agree on the question of whether a particular safeguard was in the interest of India or not, neither party could claim that its own view shall prevail and that the matter must by common consent be referred to an impartial tribunal.

If this procedure had been adopted, there was a reasonable chance of settlement. But the truth is that, having induced the Congress to give up its campaign of Civil Disobedience, the boycott of British goods, etc., the Government felt themselves safe and secure and thought they could ignore and even defy the Congress. And they have successfully done so.

AN UNWILLING PARTNER.

Perhaps this is all to the good of the country. On this occasion it looked to the great mortification of the youth of the country as if India was too anxious to be admitted into equal parnership with Britain, and Britain unceremoniously rejected that claim. The next time the position will be reversed. England will be too anxious to have India as a partner, and India will be unwilling to accept that position.

On this occasion India was represented by the nominees of the British Government. The next time their places will be occupied by delegates chosen by the Indian people. On this occasion, the venue of the conference was London. The next time it will be Delhi.

UNTHINKABLE FEDERATION.

I should like to say a few words on some features of the proposed Federal Executive and the Federal Legislature. To my mind, the Federation of the Princes and the commoners is unthinkable. Even so, it would take years for such a federation to materialse. In the meantime forces in favour of the introduction of provincial autonomy are bound to make headway. The Prime Minister has ready hinted that the decision for a compresensive scheme dealing with both the Central and Provincial Responsibility is not irrevocable. A parliamentary bill for the introduction of some sort of provincial autonomy relegating the comprehensive scheme to the background is therefore not outside the range of possibility.

I have always maintained, since the idea of Federation was first mooted, that we should have a constitution for British India alone to start with, leaving the door open for the Indian State to come in if and when they choose to do so.

COMPROMISES AND CONCESSIONS.

Those who initiated the idea of Federation have successfully complicated and sidetracked the issue confronting the country and have made that solution almost impossible. The British Indian delegates, in their anxiety to start some sort of constitution going, have made compromises and concessions to the Princes, with the result that the constitution of the Federal Legislature, as finally recommended by the Committee is ten times worse than the constitution under which the present Assembly has been working. Even if complete control of defence, external affairs and finance is conceded, I am certain that the Legislature so constituted would not be in a position to carry into effect any of the progressive ideas Congress has in view.

Does Mahatma Gandhi really think he can get that Legislature to repeal the Salt Tax or reduce the military expenditure to any appreciable extent? Is such a legislature likely to vote in favour of a reduction of troops, either British oor Indian, or of the pay and pension of high officers of the Government?

If, therefore, the expenditure of the Central Government could not be reduced, how are we, with full provincial autonomy, going to carry into effect our ideas of prohibition and of reducing the land revenue to half?

(To Be Continued).

CITY NOTES

CELEBRATE GANDHIJI'S RETURN

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

I wish to join the millions of voices in India which have hailed back Gandhiji to his land and pay my humble tribute to him. As sole representative of the Congress, he has placed before the British our view-point on political as well as financial and commercial matters with unmistakable clearness and precision. His return has synchronised with conditions here which might force his hands and the country has to become prepared to follow his directions after he has studied developments here himself. But there is one thing which everyone of us can and must do whether he decides for a revival of the struggle or is still hopeful of successful negotiations. That is to resolve to "Buy Swadeshi, Be Swadeshi and Die Swadeshi". To those who make new resolutions for the Christian New Year, this would be a fitting one. To others, the return of Gandhiji is a good starting point. He has always said that his title to the dignity of a "Mahatma" would depend on the extent to which we observed his principles and lived up to the ideal he preached and practised. One hank of pure handspun yarn to him is worth more than a donation of lakhs of rupees to the national cause because the first represents the soulful allegiance to him while the second might be perhaps only a display of vanity or at best a worship that does not ascend to the level of personal effort.

BUY SWADESHI.

We need all the effort that can be put forward in the cause of Swadeshism because our whole endeavour in past years has been the impossible one of selling our raw materials and then buying them back as finished products and export more raw materials to pay for the ever-increasing burdens of the public debt and the remittances of foreigners. If we buy Swadeshi, we shall to that extent restrict our purchases from abroad, and the produce which we export might be reduced to such proportions as are necessary to pay for our foreign obligations. This would keep inside the country all the money that we spend on other articles and would enhance our credit standing abroad more than any thing else.

BE SWADESHI.

But the Swadeshi spirit must be extended to other things than buying our articles of necessity or luxury. It is the change of outlook that is needed. We have to become ascetics in this sense that we shall have to give up the hankering after those foreign products which have captured us with their alluring tawdriness. We must learn to love the simple things which our country produces and produces in such plenty. It is only then that the raw materials which we export for paying the cost of manufacture of the finished imports can be used inside the country to feed those hungry mouths which are crying out so pitifully but ineffectively for relief.

DIE SWADESHI.

And the spirit should become so integral a part of our thoughts that we shall die full of this faith. It should be considered unholy to use any foreign articles in connection with the last rites. Let not the sacredness of the occasion be marred by those tinsels which we have recently been associating with those solemn rites.

PREACH SWADESHI.

No matter where you are and what you are doing, let Swadeshi be ever present before your mind. In England, the whole country from the cinemas and schools to the newspapers, from the Government down to the individual, from the theatres down to the scout organisations, all preach that doctrine "Buy British". The Prince of Wales has taken the lead in this campaign. In India, we have no such separate organisation. The Congress should take this up in earnest and organise a "Buy Swadeshi" propaganda throughout the country by every possible channel. Flags and banners emblazoning the message should be exhibited at every public meeting, 'mela' or festival. Songs enjoining the people to be Swadeshi should be sung on every suitable occasion. In fact, the whole country must be made to consider it as a sacred duty to buy Swadeshi.

TRADE RETURN FOR NOVEMBER

Further particulars of the trade return for all-India for November are now available and show that, for the eight months of this year, imports declined from Rs. 112.10 crores to Rs. 85.30 crores and exports declined from Rs. 157.09 crores to Rs. 101.89 crores, while re-exports also showed a decline of Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 331 lakhs. The exports of gold up to the end of November amounted to Rs. 19.28 crores and imports of silver fell from Rs. 7.81 crores to Rs. 3.47 crores. The balance of trade which was Rs. 35.76 crores against Rs. 30.94 crores of last year, is therefore due mainly to the gold exports and falling off of buying gold by Rs. 10.14 crores and of silver by Rs. 4.34 crores. It is not satisfactory from the national stand-point as it means that we are buying more than we can afford and are selling our patrimony to do so. And this does not take into account the remittances of profits and dividends, etc.

THE GOLD MARKET.

All the markets have been closed during the last few days but gold has been operated on. Last week's shipment of gold is expected to have been over four crores of rupees and arrivals are still substantial. The price responded to the movement of the cross-rate and touched Rs. 28-15-6 on Friday. All the markets have been closed to-day on account of Gandhiji's arrival; though the banks were open, there was comparatively little business.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Dec. 28.

Previous Closing Rate	6.26
To-day's Opening Rate	6.29
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	6.25
Difference	—.01
Brozch Expectation	194

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

Previous Closing Rate	4.88
To-day's Opening Rate	4.91
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	4.91
Difference	+.03

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BOMBAY HOSPITALS CRISIS.

A Solution Suggested.

(BY RAHIMTOOLA M. CHINOY.)

Sir Ness Wadia's address on Hospitals at a recent meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay sounds a note of alarm. The state of affairs revealed by Sir Ness is so serious that one cannot sit unconcerned when the organisation of medical relief in Bombay is in danger of being grievously crippled after the colossal sums that have been spent on it by public subscription. The public munificently subscribed towards the initial cost of these projects on the Government's assurance that they would be maintained. For Government to plead inability to perform their part of the undertaking is a serious matter calling for investigation of possible remedies.

PRESENT POSITION.

The present position in a nutshell is this. Government appealed to the public to subscribe towards the initial cost of increasing hospital accommodation in the city and assured the public that they (Government) would meet the maintenance charges, i.e., recurring expenditure on these establishments. The public responded generously and about 600 beds were added to the then existing accommodation. Government now find that owing to financial stringency they cannot maintain them. A cut of 10 per cent on diet and medicines has already been effected. In the course of his address to the Bombay Legislative Council on the 30th November, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay said:

"Bombay City has hitherto absorbed a share of our total expenditure on medical relief which it has been found too high to maintain under our present strained conditions. It has therefore become necessary to close down the Ellappa Balaram Pavilion at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, the Prince of Wales Ward of 80 beds at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and the Surgical Extension Ward at the Cama and Albless Hospitals".

His Excellency also said:—

"In Bombay City, also, a committee has been appointed to collect funds to supplement the allotments for diet and other supplies in the hospitals in the city."

The public of Bombay who have always responded liberally to all appeals for financial help towards charitable objects would gladly contribute their mite but for two points weighing against the procedure. The first of these is undoubtedly the economic depression combined with the crushing taxation recently imposed under the Emergency Finance Act and the second is that they are not sure that they will not be called upon every year to subscribe large amounts for the maintenance of hospitals while Government themselves are not making equal efforts to remedy the situation. It is admitted that the Government are endeavouring to help but their financial resources have been heavily taxed from all directions.

GOVERNMENTS RESPONSIBILITY.

It would therefore appear that unless Government themselves further initiate some means of co-ordinating public help with their own contribution as an example, there would be hardly any response from the public. The Government of Bombay are responsible for the present plight of the city hospitals and it is for them to set matters right.

Sir Ness Wadia referred to one alternative which Government can adopt, and that is the decision to utilise the dormant reserves of the Army Medical Department in order to relieve the difficulties of the civil establishment at this crisis. It will not be out of place here to examine some figures relating to the Army Medical Department. The following statement shows the strength of the Indian Army and its medical establishment:—

Year.	Total strength of the Army.	Strength of the medical staff including nurses and attendants.
1914	3,51,839	8,383
1922	3,54,965	14,782
1931	3,16,670	16,648

SURPLUS STAFF IN ARMY HOSPITALS.

It will thus be seen that in peace times, the Army Medical Department has a surplus of officers and nursing staff, etc., who are not fully occupied with work in 1922, the Inchcape Committee made the startling revelation that the hospital accommodation then available in the military hospitals was only used to be ween a quarter to one-third of their capacity. They therefore recommended the closing down of such hospitals as have not justified their existence and a substantial reduction in the number of beds. An examination of the position after the Inchcape Report is still more interesting. The following statement shows the number of beds in 1922 and 1931 and the attending staff:—

Year	Number of beds	Number of Medical Staff to look after them.
1922	22,434	14,782
1931	12,743	16,648

It will be seen from the above that while the number of beds had been reduced the attending staff had been increased instead of being curtailed proportionately.

The Army Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Committee that was recently appointed by the Legislative Assembly make the following remarks in this connection in their interim report:

"While some reduction has been effected, we have had very full statistics of the extent to which this accommodation is utilised and the evidence indicates that in most cases the accommodation is still very considerably in advance of the highest number of sick on any day in the last few years."

It will thus be seen that the Army Medical Department is at present—and has always been for several years past—maintained on a war footing and not as it should have been for normal peace requirements, with the emergency reserves, of course, being available from the civil side.

SOURCE WHICH CAN PROVIDE RELIEF.

The general public have contributed to the better "bill of health" among the troops by improving the conditions of living through the creation of better municipal amenities which prevent sickness. The public are, therefore, entitled to the sympathy of the Army authorities when civil medical relief is in jeopardy. Had the Government themselves volunteered to lend the services of the Army medical staff who are not fully occupied, for the partial relief of the civil authorities, the Government could have given a signal demonstration of their present anxiety to reduce the Army establishment to a minimum. When such help is rendered to a charitable cause like the hospitals, the impression on the public imagination would go a long way to convince the people that Government are in earnest in scaling down their military expenditure. Critics who condemn the Army expenditure would be disarmed by the timely action of the kind proposed by Sir Ness Wadia.

I think the Government of Bombay owe it to themselves—if not to the people of Bombay who have been for the past several years giving away lakhs of rupees for hospital charities—to make a strong appeal to the Government of India in the matter of placing at the disposal of Civil Hospitals, the surplus "sleeping" reserve medical staff of the Military Department. This will serve a two-fold object. One is that the comparatively idle medical establishment of the Army will be kept engaged their obligations for the maintenance efficiency and keep them fully prepared for active service during war and the other is: it will give relief to the civil authorities—at least temporarily—in meeting their obligations for the maintenance of hospitals in these days of financial stringency. This is a help which the civil authorities need to-day in a greater measure than ever before.

If such an arrangement is made the public even at the present state of financial stringency will, I think, be prepared to do their part in seeing the hospitals restored to fully working conditions. It would be a pity to let all the money that has been spent so far to go waste. Will the Government of Bombay move?

SHAUKAT ALI SHOCKS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

Appeal To Muslim Congress.

Maulana Shaukat Ali's statement that he "likes to have a drink" (made in the course of a recent interview with a representative of the "Egyptian Gazette"), has been received with indignation by the Egyptian Temperance Society which has sent a cable to Shaukat Ali enquiring about his remark.

We also learn that the Temperance Society has seized the opportunity afforded by the Islamic Congress in Jerusalem to send a cable to the President asking him to bring the question of drinks before the Congress and asking that each delegate should help the temperance cause in his country in accordance with the principles of Islam.—"Egyptian Gazette."

TURKEY OF TO-DAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

licy to direct Turkey from slow production to good production, from hand work to machine work, from the old plough to the electric-motor tractor. We want our village and town schools to be like a Factory, not like a Medresseh

(2) It is our main aim to inoculate the Turkish people with the principles of the Turkish revolution. We must try to give a political culture to the people; We must educate our children with that aim. Cinemas, Theatres, periodicals, clubs must serve that end. Every day we must fight against ignorance and illiteracy.

(3) Turkey must not remain a country for importing goods from foreign countries in commerce as well as in thought. We must establish institutions not only to apply the new ideas, but to produce new ideas.

This is the only way to raise the plane of our civilisation. Revolution is an idea; it rests on new thoughts. We must produce brains to grasp it and to apply it to the country. Thus Turkey will be modernised."

(VAKIT, July 14, 1931.)

MORE SCHOOLS DEMAND.

According to the statistics of the Ministry of Education there are 1,000,000 children in the country who ought to attend school, whereas there are only 600,000 pupils in school at the present time. This means that we have not sufficient schools for all the children of the country. We need many more to provide for the needs of all the children."

(SON POSTA. Oct. 5, 1931.)

NINE WOMEN JUDGES.

"Six more women graduates of the Law Department of the University have been appointed as Judges in various courts of the country. This brings the total number of womeen Judges in Turkey up to nine."

(VAKIT), July 5, 1931.)

A TURKISH COLLEGE IN SMYRNA.

"Our correspondent reports that steps have been taken for the realisation of the idea of establishing a Turkish College in Smyrna. Part of the endowment for this project has been secured. However it is estimated that this sum of 30,000 Liras (about Dol. 14,000) will not suffice, and a much larger sum is needed to provide all the necessary equipment for the College. If the Ministry of Education supports the project and undertakes the cost of such items as the laboratories, the College will be opened."

(VAKIT, October, 1931).

RESTRICTIONS ON THE PRESS.

The Government promulgated a new law putting some restrictions on the press, especially regarding criticisms of the Government, the Grand Assembly, the President of the Republic etc. One of the main objects of the new law is to punish the papers which publish immoral pictures or articles. The effect of the new law in this respect has been very evident. The press has been much cleaner than ever before. An editorial of "Son Posta" on this problem reads as follows:—

"The spirit of the new law is to raise the standard of the papers, and to prohibit obscene and immoral articles and pictures in the papers which enter our homes and schools and are read by our boys and girls. We do not believe that liberty has been as much misused in any other part of the world as with us. We have copied such French papers as are printed for foreign countries and whose sale is forbidden in France. This was a condition to be much regretted. We need a good, clean, respectful press like the English press. This is the aim of the new law."

(SON POSTA, August 12, 1931).

NEWSPAPERS IN THE BALKANS.

"In Athens there are 18 morning and 7 evening papers. They each sell from 50,000 to 250,000 copies a day. The sale of Athens papers in Constantinople is not less than the sale of Turkish papers in that city. In Sofia 25 daily papers are published. They sell about 50,000 to 150,000 copies a day. In Bucarest there are 20 daily papers. They sell 50,000 to 250,000 copies.

Turkey has a larger population than any of these countries, yet at Constantinople there are only 5 daily papers, and the largest sale does not exceed 15,000 copies. Most of them sell only 3,000 to 10,000 copies. This is one of the most important problems of Modern Turkey. Let us not kill the Press; let us give it new life."

(SAN POSTA, August 23, 1931).

PROTEST AGAINST SLOTH.

A correspondent writes:—

"In form we are completely Westernised. In spirit we are still pretty much Eastern. Especially are we Eastern-in conducting our business. We lack orderliness and discipline. Take my own desk and study-room. It looks like a sample of disorder.

It seems that many officials also are like that. People complain because their requests are not attended to. Petitions wait for days and weeks and sometimes even disappear.

Our shopkeepers are like that too. I order a pair of shoes from a shoe-maker and I cannot have them ready at the promised time.

When we all, officials or merchants or artisans, learn to work systematically and in orderly fashion, like a clock, then we shall be really Westernised."

(JUMHURIYET, July 2, 1931).

PLEA FOR DEFNITE METHOD.

"Our fears and anxieties are caused often by the lack of a programme or ideal in life, or by our lack of faith in our ideal. This is the chief cause of our difficulties and troubles in individual and social life. The condition of success in our activities is to have faith in them.

It is true that the essential reason of the backwardness of Turkish civilisation in the past has been the lack of a program or method in our life. Millions of pounds used for the welfare of the country have been simply wasted because of this lack of a program or method. Our Government had fixed no definite goal in financial, economic and political spheres. We are now beginning to see the importance of a policy and a goal, and our Democratic Government is following a definite method. It is necessary now to carry it out in practical life. We ought to be attached to our principles with a solid faith."

(MILLIYET, Aug. 8, 1931).

FOREIGN TRADE.

The Office of the Exportation has published statistics for the first eight months of the years 1929, 1930 and 1931. According to these statistics the imports of 1929 amounted to 187,994,865 Turkish Liras, in 1930 to 92,668,178; in 1931 to 90,033,232. Our exports in 1929 amounted to 92,498,421 Turkish Liras; in 1930 to 85,304,147 in 1931 to 64,932,318.

(VAKIT, October 20, 1931).

CRASH OF VATICAN LIBRARY.

WORKMEN BUSY IN RECONSTRUCTION.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Rome—Practically all books and manuscripts which were involved in the crash of the Vatican Library on 22nd December have been recovered. Most of them are damaged, but they are being overhauled and repaired by experts. The workmen are toiling day and night in strengthening the walls and floors. The debris has all been cleared off and taken to the adjoining storeroom where every particle of brick and mortar is being meticulously sifted in search of the scraps of paper and fragments of precious gifts from the Kings and others to Pontiffs throughout the ages. It is expected that most of these will be reconstructed including the font used for christening the Prince Imperial, son of Napoleon III.

—Reuter.

"R. T. C.—A MERE DEBATING SOCIETY."

(Continued from page 12.)

right sense of the term a Round Table Conference."

The reporter was disappointed with the short reply and asked: "Is that all?"

Gandhiji: But you wanted my impressions in a nut shell. (Laughter).

I BELONG TO DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The same reporter asked Mahatmaji: "Why are the 'Untouchables' so angry with you?"

Gandhiji: I don't know that they are angry with me. I deny that they are angry with me.

Question: What is your attitude towards the "Untouchables" and Depressed Classes?

Gandhiji concluding said: "My attitude is that they are bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh. I would love to die so that they may live, and live with perfect dignity and self-respect. My attitude is that I myself belong to the Depressed Classes."

A. I. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

Sjt. Gajraj Singh Parihar, Secretary, Reception Committee, A. I. H. Sahitya Sammelan, wires from Jhansi:—

The All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan is holding its 21st session at Jhansi in a pandal in Gopal Garden. Lodging is arranged at Saraswati Pathsala. Volunteers will be found at the Railway station. Doctor Ramprasad Tripathi and Shree Viyogi Hari are unable to come hence Sanityacharya Vishweshwarnath Rao and Sahitya Samrat Pandit Ayodhyasingh Hari Oudh will be presidents of the History Conference and the Cave Sammelan, respectively.

DEATH OF DR. SHILOTRI.

Economist And Banker.

(From A Correspondent).

KHUTAL, Dec. 26.

Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri, M.A., Ph.D., late Managing Director and Chairman of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd. (in Liquidation), died of Tuberculosis on the 24th inst. at his native place Khutal in Thana District. Since 1930 Dr. Shilotri had settled at Bangalore and in August 1931 he had started a small concern after the name and style of Sarojini & Co., being financed by some of his sympathisers. However, some two months back he fell ill and his illness took a serious turn. As per his last wish, he was removed from Bangalore to his native place where he breathed his last.

SOJOURN IN AMERICA.

Dr. Shilotri was one of the young Indians, who fired with the strong ambition to secure higher education, sailed to America in spite of all the difficulties in his way. He went to America in 1905 while he was reading for Inter Arts at the Wilson College Bombay. There he joined the Columbia University of New York and acquired the education by suffering great hardships, to which he had even to do menial labour. He spent about 9 years in America and took his M.A. degree of the Columbia University. He was appointed as a Fellow by the University. After taking his M.A. degree he was appointed on one of the Commissions by the United States Government as a statistician.

Dr. Shilotri returned to India in 1914 and was appointed as a senior Prof. of Economics in the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. His sound knowledge of economics and his style of teaching endeared him to his students, but being a man of independent spirit he left this post and started his own firm under the name and style of Prabhakar Shilotri and Co., Bankers, which after a year or so was converted into a limited concern "The Shilotri Bank, Limited."

SHILOTRI BANK AFFAIRS.

During the boom period at the time of the Great War, the concern made huge profits and Dr. Shilotri at the time conceived the idea of purchasing gold. In this connection, he went to America in 1926, but the post war conditions having considerably altered the economic balance of the world, he returned unsuccessful. After his return he worked strenuously at the time of the Ratio Bill. He had also submitted answers to the questionnaire of the Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange which were very much appreciated by the Commissioners.

All the while after his return, from the United States of America, the fate of the Shilotri Bank was hanging in the balance and ultimately in March 1928, the concern went into liquidation. In connection with the transactions of the said Bank, he was convicted. In his statement before the trying Magistrate he declared that he was not guilty of any offence or moral turpitude.

Dr. Shilotri leaves behind him his widow and a daughter. The failure of the Shilotri Bank, the fondest child of his own creation, gave him a great mental shock, which hastened his death.

AFTER 7 YEARS OF EXILE.

RETURN "HOME" OF LITTLE GOD "EROS".

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

A few minutes before midnight a man standing in the middle of Piccadilly Circus pulled the rope and a roar of cheers from thousands of theatre-goers and others were drowned in the noise of the Empire's busiest nerve-centre as white drapery fell to the ground and the silver beauty, the little God Eros, returned after seven years of exile. Return of London's most beloved statue (which was removed during the Piccadilly Circus alterations in 1925) was not expected until early today, but there was a sudden change of plan. Swiftly and dramatically when London's traffic was at its peak, little God came back, receiving a wonderful welcome. Vivid floodlights of Piccadilly Circus played on the God of Love whose mouth seemed to have an inarticulate laugh and happiness at being home again.

—Reuter.

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SHAUKAT ALI REBUKED.

NO CREDIT TO INDIA.

Needless Display Of Disagreement.

The following speech was delivered by Mr. Chatiani at the function given by The Indian United Association of Cairo on Friday last, in honour of Dr. Sir Mohamed Iqbal, the Indian Poet.

When I accepted the invitation from the United Association it was not to meet a political leader, nor even one of India's distinguished delegates to the Round Table Conference, but to pay my respects to a maker of India's intellectual history—I mean Dr. Mohamed Iqbal, one of our national poets. The poets are the flame of a nation's soul and the essential qualities of national greatness are moral, not material. Man cannot live by bread alone. It is of little value to India that she gets Swaraj if the hearts of her children go empty. Such food is supplied by great men like the illustrious guest of this evening. I am not capable to judge Dr. Iqbal's poetry; poetry is a great art and all art is a creation. So we should humbly be content to receive our lesson about Art from the work of the artist himself. To my mind, Dr. Iqbal's poetry is essentially spiritual in nature; it is the religion of the heart and he himself has created the glory and beauty with which his poetry stands invested.

I regret that I have not had an occasion to know the other guest of this evening. Moulana Ghulam Rasul Mehr, either personally or by his works. However, it gives me great pleasure to join my countrymen of the Indian United Association in their welcome to him.

The other day I was first disappointed, and then amused to read the strange and eager interview that another Indian visitor to Egypt gave to a reporter of the "Egyptian Gazette." What is really dividing us? Is it religions? Religions only differ in their corruptions; in their purity they all agree. It is the work of religion not only to set men free but to bind them together. The Prophet of Arabia says "Love thy brother as thyself." Sree Krishna says in the "Bhagawad Gita" "All forms of religion are strung on Me, as pearls on a string." The Gospel of Jesus Christ says the same. The true Christian is the true Moslem—the true Moslem is the true Hindu. All that is right in religion is included in one commandment "Love one another." Then why conflict between brethren so near akin?

We will not quarrel with Mr. Shaukat Ali for his differences with any person, even though he be a mahatma, but to make a display of those differences need lessly in another country and in such bad form does not do credit to our country. I wish to assure every Indian visitor to Egypt, be he a Hindu or a Moslem that the Egyptian Nation does not welcome such effusions. Quite recently, I had an occasion to introduce a distinguished Indian visitor to several prominent people in this city and he was very much impressed by that marked freedom from religious bias, which is such a healthy feature among the Mussalmans of this country.

Although it is premature, at this stage, to forecast the actual effects of the Round Table Conference, it is certain that India is on the threshold of a new era in her political history. But I want to warn my countrymen of an old danger; we have been living too much in the magic circle of our past. The idea of progress should not be traditional but expectant. We should look to the future, not to the past. Then I can conceive of a national destiny for India surpassing the glories of the present or the past—a destiny which meets the responsibilities of today and measures up to the possibilities of the future.—"Egyptian Gazette"

WEAKNESS

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B. O.

INDUMATI SINGH RE-ARRESTED.

COMILLA, Dec. 27.

Indumati Singh, sister of Ananta Singh, accused in the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case who was arrested in connection with the murder of C. G. B. Stevens and released later has been re-arrested under the new Ordinance.—A. P.

NOTICES ON BARA BANKI CONGRESS LEADERS.

BENARES, Dec. 28.

Krishnanand Nath Khare, President and Satyaprem, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Bara Banki to which place the U. P. Ordinance has been extended, have veen served with notices requiring them not to leave the municipal limits and not to do any act prejudicial to public safety or which may have the effect of instigating non-payment of rent.—A. P.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN A LONDON LAW COURT

INTERESTING DUEL IN LETIGATION AGAINST LADY CLIENT

The following is an account of the concluding stages in the suit brought by Miss Shepherd against the famous cinema star, Charlie Chaplin.

Mr. Chaplin arrived at the court shortly afternoon. He wore a blue suit.

He smiled as he was recognised, and then looked rather serious.

Mr. Chaplin, who was accompanied by his counsel, arrived at the court a few minutes before the time fixed by Judge Tobin for the hearing of the case.

There were a number of other cases down for hearing at the time, and Mr. Chaplin waited in counsel's robing-room until his case was called.

CHIN ON HAND.

When Mr. Conway, K.C., began to address the Judge, Mr. Chaplin entered the court and took a seat beside him.

Mr. Measor, his other counsel, sat on the other side of him, and a friend stood near.

Mr. Chaplin, who looked worried, sat propping his chin on his hand.

Mr. Conway said that the parties were prepared to effect a settlement.

Judge Tobin: I form no opinion whatever about the merits of the case. If you can agree to settle, well and good.

Mr. Conway: They have agreed subject to Mr. Chaplin being allowed to make a statement on oath, which will require your honour's attention.

JUDGE'S QUESTIONS.

Judge Tobin: Why should I hear Mr. Chaplin on oath except at the proper time? If the parties have agreed, they have agree.

Mr. Conway: The position is this: Mr. Chaplin has now heard what transpired yesterday.

Judge Tobin: I want to know first of all what was the meaning of the question, "Who is the father of the adopted child?" Now you know that can only go to the credit of the lady, and that has been in my mind ever since the question was put.

Mr. Conway: I told you yesterday that no suggestion was made against the lady.

Judge Tobin: Now, if it is to the lady's credit, and it can only be, it means that she had something to do with that child and its father.

Mr. Conway: No, the suggestion was made that she was his wife and nothing else.

Judge Tobin: After she had denied being the wife, and Mr. Beckwith was in court, you put the question who was the father of the adopted child, and you put it to the lady. It could only have been relevant if it meant to convey the suggestion of immorality against the lady. Can you tell me what else it could have meant?

Mr. Conway: If you reject my explanation I cannot help it.

"RELEVANCY" QUESTION.

Judge Tobin: I do not reject and only ask "What is the relevancy?"

Mr. Conway: I was instructed that the lady was Mrs. Beckwith, and for some reason or other+

Judge Tobin: If the lady's counsel is content I cannot stop it.

Mr. Lincoln: I am content with the withdrawal.

Judge Tobin: Withdrawal of what?

Mr. Lincoln: The withdrawal of any aspersion which might be thought to have been cast upon her.

"COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL.

Judge Tobin: I have only heard part of the lady's evidence. If she is content, well and good, but I should have thought that the suggestions of drink and in connection with the adopted child of which somebody is the father—

Mr. Lincoln: She is content with the complete withdrawal.

Judge Tobin: Then you can settle the matter on terms as you wish.

A BUSY MAN.

Mr. Conway: Then subject to your consent, the case is settled in this way: That Mr. Chaplin, who has never been contesting this case on the question of whether she should have £50 or £100, but simply on the basis of the following facts—

Mr. Chaplin knows nothing about the work this lady did. He is a very busy man. Some months after he had left London he heard through Miss Shepherd's solicitors that this claim was made. He referred it to the United Artists, who are his paymasters in London, and was informed by them that she had been paid in full and that they had been given a receipt in full settlement. Thereupon he said he would fight the action.

Judge Tobin: Why hadn't she been paid before?

Mr. Conway: She never asked to be paid.

Judge Tobin: Why hadn't they paid her?—She never asked to be paid before she was paid.

Judge Tobin: How long did she work?

Mr. Conway: From February 19 to April 14. The lady never asked to be paid.

"NOTHING TO DO WITH IT."

Judge Tobin: Why didn't Mr. Chaplin pay her?—Personally he had nothing to do with it.

Judge Tobin: Why didn't his agent pay her?—The answer is the agent was never asked to, and if the case had gone on you would have seen an article written by this lady.....

The Judge: The case is not going on, apparently, and that is why I am asking these questions.

Mr. Conway: And I am endeavouring to answer.

"EMINENT PERSONS."

Mr. Conway said that the position was that Mr. Chaplin heard that Miss Shepherd had been paid in full, and he did not know what she had done other than correspondence work.

Yesterday he was astonished to see the names of very eminent persons whose friendship and acquaintance he had the privilege of possessing bandied about in that court.

The Judge: What do you mean by bandied?

Mr. Conway: Being used in this court.

JUDGE'S OBJECTION.

The Judge: And quite properly used. I object to the word bandied. I have heard the lady, and formed a very high opinion of her, prima facie. I have not heard the other side.

Mr. Conway: The names of eminent persons were mentioned in this court quite properly by Miss Shepherd in order to substantiate her claim. The last thing Mr. Chaplin wants is that names of people of that sort who are friends and acquaintances of his should be mentioned. It is extremely painful to him that any suggestion should be made as to a want of courtesy on his part in treating eminent people.

APOLOGY SUGGESTION.

The Judge: What does he want to do in the witness-box then? Does he want to apologise to the Prime Minister?

Mr. Conway: He wants to make a short statement.

The Judge: Why should I allow public time to be taken up by a man who is no longer contesting the case?

The Judge (addressing Mr. Lincoln): Do you desire that Mr. Chaplin should go into the witness-box? If you do, I think I ought to grant the request.

The judge then said that as there was no objection, he would allow Mr. Chaplin to go into the box. "But," he added, "if he says anything contradictory to what the plaintiff has stated, the case must go on."

IN THE BOX.

Mr. Chaplin then entered the box.

Mr. Conway: Are you the defendant in this action?

Mr. Chaplin (in a low voice): Yes.

The Judge: Will you speak up, please, Mr. Chaplin, I want to hear your voice.

Mr. Chaplin (in a louder voice): Yes.

Mr. Conway: When this action was first started did you know personally anything of the work being done on your behalf?

Mr. Chaplin: in a general way, yes.

HIS "FAN" MAIL.

Mr. Chaplin went on to say that he understood that Miss Shepherd was engaged to deal with "fan" mail.

The Judge: She has sworn that assistants did that. If this is contradictory evidence I cannot allow it. I can allow no contradiction of the lady's evidence.

Mr. Lincoln: I was informed that Mr. Chaplin wished to go into the box to say that he did not wish to cause any offence to the prominent persons whose names have been mentioned. He did not wish to intend any discourtesy to these people. If he wishes to make that statement I agree.

The Judge: I cannot allow this examination.

NOT "ACCUSED."

Mr. Chaplin: I just want to explain myself and say that as far as my knowledge goes, when the lady was engaged I had been given to understand by my secretary that her duties were as I have mentioned.

The Judge: You have agreed to judgment, I understand. Why have you come into the box? You exonerate the lady from blame of any kind?

Mr. Chaplin: Of any blame? She has not been accused of anything.

The Judge: Oh, hasn't she? Were you not sitting in court yesterday?

Mr. Chaplin: I was not.

The Judge: It is a pity you were not.

Mr. Chaplin: Yes, it is a pity.

The Judge: You did not know what was said, but I do.

Mr. Chaplin: Yes, I know.

REGRET.

The Judge: Do you express any regret for that, or not?

Mr. Chaplin: I certainly do, but I do not assume that I did it myself.

The Judge: Of course, you did not do it yourself, but your counsel did it on instructions.

Mr. Chaplin: On instructions? Not from me.

Mr. Chaplin went on to say, "I am just trying to explain—" when Judge Tobin interrupted him.

Was the lady a thoroughly a good secretary?" he asked.

Mr. Chaplin: That I am not in a position to say.

The Judge: I propose to hear no more. The case must either go on or be settled, which ever you like.

Mr. Chaplin: I just want to explain—

The Judge (emphatically): I am not going to have this statement. I am not going to have this lady damned with faint praise. This is not the way that cases are conducted in this country, however they are conducted elsewhere. The case will go on or not, which you like.

THE PREMIER.

Mr. Lincoln: Do you wish to say anything about the Prime Minister?

Mr. Chaplin: I do not wish to mention him. I regret that he has been mentioned. That is one reason why I wish to make a statement.

Judge Tobin: I do not propose to allow the cross-examination of Mr. Chaplin. I will not allow the proceedings to be taken any further. The case is either settled or we go on.

An usher spoke to Mr. Chaplin, who then left the box and engaged in a whispered consultation with his counsel and friends.

"MUST GO ON."

Mr. Conway then intimated that the case must go on.

Judge Tobin: There must be no further cross-examination of the lady. Miss Shepherd must go on in the box, please.

Miss Shepherd again went into the box, and Mr. Chaplin took a seat behind his counsel.

Before any further questions were put to her the judge turned to Mr. Conway and said: "The only commonsense way is that Mr. Chaplin should put down in writing what he agrees to be said. He should put down in writing what he wishes to say, and if you agree with it, then let him say it."

AN ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Conway was granted a short adjournment while the matter was being considered.

Mr. Chaplin, with several friends, went into the private room for counsel and solicitors, where he conferred with Mr. Conway.

A quarter of an hour after the conference began Judge Tobin returned to Court and said to junior counsel: "Let them come back and the case go on or be settled. I don't propose to wait here all day: I don't propose that public time should be wasted.

Miss Shepherd was then once more called into the box while Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Conway were absent from the court. She was questioned by Mr. Measor concerning an article published in a newspaper in March of this year, headed "Charlie's Secretary."

Judge Tobin (interposing) said: "The case is being conducted in a most extraordinary way, but I am not blaming you, Mr. Measor."

At this point there was a stir at the entrance to the court, and Mr. Chaplin and his legal advisers pushed their way through the crowd which had gathered at the door.

THE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Conway said: "I am glad to say that, thanks to your indulgence, the case has been settled. It will be settled on these terms. That Mr. Chaplin, who was never out to fight the question of amount, consents to judgment in full, with costs."

There was an unusual incident when Mr. Conway had completed his sentence.

Mr. Chaplin, who had been seated alongside, Mr. Conway on counsel's bench, was asked to take a seat behind counsel.

"I cannot have him sitting in counsel's seat," said the Judge. "The rules of the court must be observed."

Mr. Chaplin immediately left the front seat, and was accommodated on one of the benches at the rear of counsel.

Mr. Conway explained that in addition to consenting to judgment, Mr. Chaplin desired to make his statement, which had been written out:

"I fought this case because I heard from my office in London that the lady had been paid and I was advised to pay no more, but I settled this case because great names have been mentioned and I do not want them further mentioned."

The Judge: I am asked to express no opinion on that statement. What I am not asked to do I will not do, otherwise I should have done so.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was then entered by consent for Miss Shepherd for the full amount claimed, and costs on the High Court scale with a complete withdrawal of any aspersions upon Miss Shepherd's character that might have been contained in the affidavit of Mr. Silverstone or any questions raised thereon.

Mr. Chaplin, directly after the judgment, made his way from the crowded court and went to counsels' robbing-room. Thence he pased by the side exit into St. Martin's-lane, and left in a motor-car surrounded by a crowd of cheering people.

MISS SHEPHERD'S COMMENT.

Miss Shepherd said to a reporter afterwards: "I am heartily glad it is all over. I am sick of talking."

One of the spectators in court was Mr. Alister MacDonald, the son of the Prime Minister, who sat in the back row of the court. He was alone.

"I am here merely as an interested spectator—very interested," he said to the interviewer.

"I was here half an hour before the case restarted to-day."

G. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following as my reply to a statement which appeared in the issue of your esteemed paper dated the 18th instant under the caption "President's Ruling" signed by the Secretary of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee.

It is a wonder that the Secretary should have gone to such a length as to ignore even the established fact that, according to the constitution itself, the meeting in question being an adjourned one required no quorum. Then how is it that he went to argue in the said letter that President Sjt. Narayne ruled out our amendment and walk out was made by us after a motion for adjournment for want of quorum was moved and accepted?

The adjourned extraordinary general body meeting called by him was attended by 9 Desh Sevikas and 3 men and we went there, as he says, in a body of 15 as obstructionists. These Desh Sevikas who had so enthusiastically attended the meeting began to disperse one by one soon after the meeting began for the reasons well-known to themselves.

And what was our obstruction? One of the members suggested in the rule relating to the Secretary's duties that he should consider it as his main duty to participate daily in the programme of the Congress to set an example for others. And upon this Mr. Kanthi asked the worthy president to rule out such suggestion.

As regards picketing, I would like to say that if at all such a picketing is going on in "G" Ward, the whole credit of it is due to Sjt. K. F. Nariman by whose personal endeavours a number of volunteers came forward to join it.

The Secretary called this adjourned meeting after a period of 6 months and even now we do know when the meeting in question held on 6th instant and adjourned again for want of quorum as he says will be called.

The Secretary in his letter after vainly trying to villify me and my colleagues has asked me as the General Secretary of the Gandhi Seva Mandal not to interfere in the Congress affairs. The Congress constitution provides for any of its members exercising the full right of membership and let him know once for all that we shall be the last men to avoid it at any risk, though we have devoted ourselves to the constructive side of the Congress programme under the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. DIGHE,
General Secretary,
Gandhi Seva Mandal.

Shageshwar Bhuwan, Dadar,
December 21.

BANK OF INDIA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "An Indian" has very correctly drawn attention of the Bank Directors to the advertisement appearing in the "Times." It is high time that European managers and others in Indian concerns were replaced at the first opportunity by Indians. No Indian concern can be called a pure Indian concern unless the whole structure from top to toe is Indian made. The Bank of India cannot boast of being an Indian concern so long as the management is under European elements. The mania to have assistants in our banks from far off countries or to have such people only as have degrees of some university in Europe or U.S.A. has caught hold of many a capitalist's concerns in India. The Bank of India has Directors who last year in 1930 promised to see the concern being Indianised, but it is highly regrettable that, in spite of such promises, such an advertisement as your "An Indian" says, has appeared in the "Times." The shareholders should take up such questions in time. The Shareholders' Association should bestir itself. When there are a number of graduates in different departments of education idle without jobs, it is a pity that an Indian concern should go in for such advertisements. Indian concerns in whatever sphere of life, they may be exist only in the interest of Indians. No amount of excuses, educational or otherwise, can hold good at any time. Will the Directors do the needful and correct the mistake by changing the advertisement as my friend Mr. "An Indian" puts it.—Yours etc.,

R. G. TRIPATHI.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

REWARD Rs. 500/-

A Wonderful Miracle

It consists of a few words. Repeat them every night before going to bed, naming your beloved as you do so, and you will dream of him or her on the same night. Through the dream medium you will be able to discover lost things. It will reveal to you the state of other feelings. You will not require any Astrologer. It will foretell you events with wonderful accuracy. It will enable you to speak to spirits, as also dream of unseen and far off lands.

It is the outcome of years hard study and research, of ancient scriptures almost extint now.

Rs. Five hundreds will be awarded to any one proving it inaccurate or false. Price Rs. 2/- only.

RISHI VIDYA ASHRAM,
Post Box No. 9, LAHORE.

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BED BUGS
and other insects

Loathsome insects live in filth from the day they're born until they die. They leave their pestholes only long enough to despoil your home and comfort. They blast your health—threaten your life. Kill them! Spray Flit.

Flit is deadly to flies, mosquitoes, fleas, moths, ants, roaches, bedbugs, and their eggs. Harmless to man. Doesn't stain.

Don't confuse Flit with other insecticides. Look for the soldier on "the yellow can with the black band."

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BURMA—LAND OF HAPPY MARRIAGE.

II.

"A Perfect Partnership Because Founded On Absolute Equality."

Daw Mya Sein (Miss May Oung, the only woman delegate to the Burma Round Table Conference says in an interview with the "Daily Herald", London:—

"In no country in the world do man and wife live in such equality as in Burma."

When I made this remark in a speech at the Burma Round Table Meeting the other day, I had no idea it would so surprise people. Yet it is the truth.

Marriage in our country is a perfect partnership because, like all perfect partnerships, it is founded upon absolute equality.

In the first place marriage is a Civil Contract, an arrangement entered into on the grounds of common consent. By this I mean to say that because a man and woman discover that they love one another, or because they believe that they are suited to one another, they agree to live together—to set up a new household.

There is a good deal of importance attaching to the phrase of "setting up a household." In old Burma a tax was levied upon every household, as being one particular unit. So the start of another home meant the commencement of a new unit of taxation, and the affair had a State importance as well as a personal one.

In Burma everything is shared in this marriage partnership. There are joint earnings and perhaps a joint inheritance. I mean to say that if a Burma receives an inheritance after marriage he shares it with his wife, or "vice versa" as the case may be.

A legacy or property, however, held before marriage remains the sole property of the individual. We have always had the equivalent to your. Married Woman's Property Act. Business transactions entered into by married people are done in their joint names. If a house is purchased or a mortgage arranged, husband and wife must both sign the agreement.

SHARE ALIKE.

Husband and wife keep no secrets from one another; but, of course, it would not be a perfect partnership if they did.

These conditions strengthen the ties of home life and the woman's place in the home as wife and mother. At times of agricultural crisis, wives often supplement the family income by entering into some kind of trading. Perhaps they have a little shop, or it may be they only sell among their friends.

But whenever necessary the wife may be depended upon to help the family purse, for she feels that when the occasion arises it is just as fair and important for her to earn money as for her husband.

Naturally in these circumstances a wife is more or less bound to know the extent of her husband's earnings.

I am quite convinced that this equality in marriage leads to better understanding in every way. There are no feelings of sex superiority or jealousy. Everything shared—that is the whole idea. Business, troubles, joys, success and happiness.

Another factor that helps to promote matrimonial happiness is that a Burman Buddhist is prevented by his religion from making a will. He cannot make his own arrangements to operate after death. There are definite laws of inheritance.

For example, should a wife, who has property of her own, die before her husband he inherits as a matter of course, and the same law prevails should the husband be the one to die first. After the death of parents the children automatically inherit, and other relatives and so on.

DIVORCE NOT COMMON.

I do not say there are never any complications, I know they do sometimes occur. Even Burma, where marriages are usually so happy, is not a matrimonial Utopia.

What happens if a husband and wife do quarrel? Well, they can obtain a divorce in the same way as they get married—by mutual consent.

If it is definitely clear that the divorce is the fault of one of the contracting parties, then that one must suffer, by receiving less property when the partnership is dissolved. But I do not think that there is any inequality in this, because the same would be the case in a business partnership, would it not?

Divorce is not common among our people. There are so many contented married couples for the reasons I have explained. Also, although divorce is so easy, it is really against public opinion.

The Burmese woman has no inferiority complex, because there is no sex seclusion. The absolute equality with man that she enjoys gives her a perfect knowledge of life and an ability to go unhampered into the world and earn her living if the case demands it.

Yet this does not make her less home-loving. The home is on a bigger scale with us than in England. We live in much larger families. Cousins, aunts and other relatives may form part of a household. This gives the mother time for ouside work because her home duties are shared.

NO RINGS.

Even outside the partnership of marriage there is complete equality. No difference of treatment is meted out to girls and boys. On Feast days we all go to the Pagoda. Women and girls share in the festival just as much as the men.

Burmese marriage is based on the same idea as that which governs us from birth. We women are all individuals having our own special personality. What we earn, what we own is ours. We are responsible for our own actions and therefore, when married we are not just someone's husband or someone's wife. We are ourselves.

We do not wear wedding rings, so you cannot tell at a glance in Burma whether a woman is married any more than in your country you can tell the same about a man.

We Burmese women would consider that if we had to wear a wedding ring it would detroy that ideal of perfect equality upon which our happy partnerships are based.

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BOMBAY ANDHRA INSTITUTIONS.

Desoddharaka's Appeal For Amalgamation.

The thid session of the Bombay Presidency Andra Social Conference convened under the auspices of the Andhra Club, Dadar, was held on Saturday and Sunday in the premises of the Club. Desoddharaka K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu, editor of the "Andhra Patrika" presided.

At the outset the Conference adjourned for five minutes on Saturday observing silence to protest against the arrests of Pandit Jawaharlal and Sjt. Sherwani.

In the course of the address, the president deplored the attitude of the Bombay University for training a deaf ear to the demands of the two previous conferences representing over a lakh and a half of Telugu populations in this presidency, for recognising Telugu as a university language. Calcutta, Rangoon, Allahabad and other universities, said the speaker, had already recognised Telugu as a university language with lesser number of Andhras than in Bombay and he appealed to the public to carry on the agitation till that grievance redressed.

"UNION IS STRENGTH".

The president also referred to the existence of about half a dozen Andhra institutions in the city and suburbs, each ploughing its lovely furrow, and suggested that the amalgamation of these organisations would enable the Andhras to turn their co-ordinated activities to better account.

Resolutions were passed urging upon the Bombay University to recognise Telugu as language for examinations, and requesting the Andhra institutions of the city to work for and achieve amalgamation under a central organisation called the Bombay Andhra Sabha to be located at the premises of the Andhra Club, Dadar.

EQUAL TREATMENT TO ALL RELIGIONS.

Hyderabad Hindu Subjects' Demand.

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (DN.), Dec. 25.

The following are some of the resolutions passed at a public meeting of the Hindu Subjects of the Hyderabad State held in Hyderabad (Deccan) on the 19th instant.

This public meeting of the Hindus, the subjects of the Hyderabad State requests the Government of His Exalted Highness to give an equal treatment to the followers of all religions and to give them full freedom in religious matters and performance of religious rites and that all the Circulars and orders be immediately repealed which run counter to this established principle and which are creating obstacles in the celebration of the religious rites of the Hindus at several places and on which account great discontent is growing in this country.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

This public meeting feels that the present educational policy adopted by the Government is injurious to the culture and progress of the Hindus and requests the Government that Primary Education be made compulsory and educational in the Primary and Secondary schools be given in the mother-tongue of the students and that arrangements be made for the preservation and progress of Hindu culture.

This public meeting resolves that a Conference of the Hindus in the Hyderabad State be convened at an earlier date to consider what necessary steps should be adopted for the amelioration of the conditions of the Hindus and the protection of their rights.

MADRAS MUSIC ACADEMY CONFERENCE.

An Appeal For Funds.

In welcoming Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the President-elect of the 3rd session of the Madras Music Academy Conference held on the 25th inst., Dr. U. Rama Rau, President of the Academy, said:

I need hardly remind you that the Music Academy, Madras, is engaged in the noble task of reviving and resuscitating the decadent art of music in this hoary land of scientific Music and divine musicians. Among the manifold activities of the Academy, the journal of the Music Academy is one and is being carried on, despite the fewness of its votaries and the cold reception it is having at the hands of music loving public. After two years' experience, it is becoming more and more patent that people are more after hearing music than of learning the intricacies of the science and art of music.

MUSIC COMPETITIONS.

Another activity of importance is the holding of music competitions among amateurs and youngsters of both sexes and the awarding of prizes. This will stimulate a yearning for scientific study of music and widen the field of learners of music, which is now limited to the aristocratic class.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The opening of the Teachers' College of Music by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiar, our third Minister is another important achievement of the Academy during the year. In view of the introduction of music in all Girl's Schools and Colleges as an optional subject and the proposed grant of Diploma by the University of Madras, the need for scientific teachers in music is more keenly felt than ever and the Academy will be failing in its duty, if, whatever it's handicaps, it does not rise equal to the occasion and supply trained teachers.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The two great drawbacks which the Academy suffers from are finance and accommodation. In all big undertakings of this kind there ought to be sufficient finance. In the name of the Academy, I have already appealed more than once to the rich and the merchant princes, Zamindars and Rajahs to untie their purse strings and liberally contribute to the success of this enterprise.

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ORDINANCES BLOCK WAY TO CO-OPERATION

(Continued from page 1.)

that there is the least justification for what the Government has been doing in Bengal. A Government has every right to punish the wrong-doers but it does not behove a Government to victimise people for acts for which they are not responsible. There can be no justification for the Ordinances promulgated in the U. P. or the North West Frontier Province. We cannot tolerate any of them.

Mahatma Gandhi repeated again: I had hoped that it would be possible to find a way to co-operate with the Government. I will even now do my best to find the way out. But I must admit the signs that I have noticed have considerably weakened my hopes. And if ever we have to fight, we should be prepared to do our utmost. Ours is a fight in which one and all can join. It is a fight to court sufferings. It is a struggle to give life and not to take life. In this struggle even children can play a part.

STICK TO NON-VIOLENCE.

"Last year we faced lathis, but this time we must be prepared to face bullets. I do not wish that the Pathans in the Frontier alone should court bullets. If bullets are to be faced, Bombay and Gujerat also must take their share. I had said in London that if we have to offer even a million lives for achieving freedom, I would be prepared for sacrifice without the least compunction. I believe that we must get rid of the fear of death and when we have to court death we must embrace it as we embrace a friend. But inspite of our readiness to offer our lives, we must see to it that not even a hair of an Englishman is hurt. We must hope that by our sacrifice we shall be able to bring about a change of heart in the same Englishman who strikes us. By my visit to Europe, my faith in non-violence has immensely increased. I believe that non-violence has the power to melt the stoniest heart. Some people thought that during my visit to Europe I would learn something new, but I honestly say that I learnt nothing new except that my faith in non-violence increased.

"Another experience that I got during my visit to London was that the British Cabinet believes—and there is no reason to doubt its sincerity—that we are not fit for self-Government. They believe that although the Congressmen speak of non-violence, they do not honestly believe in it. The reason is that in the reports they get from their officials in India it is represented that Indians are unfit for self-Government, and that Congress has no control over the masses. That is why they have been declaring Congress organisations unlawful. Our duty is not to find fault with the Englishman nor to be angry with him, but to get rid of our shortcomings and to act up to the creed of non-violence. May be that many of you have accepted it as a policy, but so long as the Congress has adopted that creed, we must stic fast to it. By our actions we must prove beyond doubt that we, Congressmen, exist not to harm anyone but to protect others at the cost of our own lives. Congress stands to achieve freedom by sacrificing lives. Those who do not subscribe to that view, had better leave the Congress. If we did that, we shall enhance the influence and reputation that we have earned, and if we lose it, we will not be able to attain freedom.

If we have not so far been able to attain Swaraj, it does not mean that we should give up the attempt. India has not only to attain her freedom but also to give the message of peace and non-violence to the world. Even if years are required to achieve that object, it should not dishearten us."

SATYAGRAHA, THE WEAPON.

"I hear people saying that if Congress gave up Satyagraha it will be able to deal with the Government. I must make it clear that Congress and Satyagraha are inseparable. In Satyagraha lies the power of the Congress and the Government will have ultimately to come to terms with the Congress. I made this clear in London and I repeat it to-day before you and the whole world. The Congress does not belong to the Hindus alone. It stands equally for Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians Jews and in fact all those who have made India their home. Congress stands for those Englishmen also who have made India their home. I made the claim in London on behalf of the Congress that it stands for the whole of India and I repeat it here. Its influence is bound to increase.

COMMUNAL SOLUTION.

"We could not solve the communal problem in London. I knew that it could never be solved there. It can be solved by the Congress and it is doing all that it can to solve it. The remedy is to serve all classes and communities. If the Congress serves the Sikhs and Muslims, they are sure to claim the Congress as their own.

STATUS OF UNTOUCHABLES

"One word about the untouchables. I claim myself to be one of them. I have served them for my whole life. I started their service even before I took up Congress work. How can I then do anything that will harm them? The untouchables have been so much oppressed by the caste Hindus that we can find no parallel to it in any other religion. Therefore if they get angry and do harm to 10 or 20 Hindus, it should not give us cause to retaliate. I am not prepared for any concession like reservation of seats etc., to the untouchables, because I believe that it would be perpetrating untouchability. Let the future legislatures of free India be filled with untouchables alone but let them come in as equals. Unless we raise them to our level, our freedom will be futile. So long as a person whether man or woman, touchable or untouchable, rich or poor, is oppressed and does not enjoy equal rights with other citizens of the country we cannot enjoy freedom. It will be slavery in the garb of freedom. What I did in London was only to safeguard theeir rights.

Concluding Mahatmaji observed: "I had a mind to speak on many things. I had to place before you an account of what I did in London in conection with the R. T. C. If I am left free I may do it some other occasion or you may know it through other means.

What I have to tell you now is that if there is to be a fight, be prepared for every sacrifice, but take a pledge that you will not do harm to others. I will do all that lies within the power of a human being to prevent another fiery ordeal, but if I find that there is no other way out I will not hesitate to call upon you to go through it, whatever the magnitude of sufferings may be. May God give us the strength to suffer and sacrifice in the cause of freedom."

"I AM DYING FOR CO-OPERATION"

(Continued from page 1).

tion of the future of the province. He was arrested with his brother and several men were killed by bullets and also injured.

SITUATION IN U. P.

Then in U. P. Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested. Pandit Jawaharlal was coming to Bombay with Mr. Sherwani, and both of them were arrested. They were ordered not to leave the municipal limits. He was told that Lord Willingdon had promulgated 15 ordinances and had thus outdone Lord Irwin. He had charged himself with the Prime Minister and his British friends to try his level best in spite of the disappointment at the R. T. C. to co-operate with the Government. He confessed that when he learned of the Ordinances and arrests, his enthusiasm for co-operation had vanished. To his mind, it would be an injustice to himself and the country, if he advised co-operation, unless he saw light of hope in the impenetrable darkness. He did not know what the Welfare of India League had to say who were the promoters of the welfare of India about these ordinances. He wished to know how the Welfare of India League would act regarding these ordinances. The Government had an utter distrust of the Congress and charged the Congress with running parallel institutions to the Government.

Mahatmaji did not see anything wrong in parallel institutions. If hospitals were run side by side with Government hospitals, he saw nothing wrong in the matter of courts. When he was in England, he was asked if the Congress was ready to take up responsibility of Defence, Finance, etc. He replied the Congress was undoubtedly ready, but in a business-like way. He wished to know from the Government how they could expect the Congress to take up these responsibilities, unless they gave a chance to the Congress to try and thrive. The Congress demands were supported by Englishmen like Hume and Yule and Indians like Dadabhai Nowroji. If the Congress was not ready to run parallel government, then its work of the last fifty years had gone in vain. It was not at all a secret organisation.

Mahatmaji asked the Welfare of India League to advise him as to how he should direct the Congress activities. If the activities of the Congress were run on the wrong path, he requested them to advise the right way.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Mahatmaji was then questioned by some of the members.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia asked Mahatmaji, if the Ordinances were withdrawn, he would advise the Congress to co-operate with the R.T.C. Committees.

Mahatmaji replied that if the atmosphere was favourable, he would certainly advise the Congress to continue co-operation. The Odinances were blocking the way.

VISIT TO AFFECTED AREAS.

Mr. G. M. Rose asked if it would be possible for him to visit those provinces where ordinances had been promulgated and inquire into the conditions and causes which led to the promulgation of the ordinances.

Mahatmaji replied that he would be certainly glad to do so, provided the Government permitted him. While the Delhi Pact was going on, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was on the brain of Lord Irwin. He requested Lord Irwin to allow him to go to N. W. F. Province and see things for himself, but Lord Irwin after consultation with the Commissioner in N. W. F. Province thought that it was not advisable for him to go there, as whatever he said might be misinterpreted (laughter.) He tried the second time in Simla with the same result. He would now try for the third time. He assured, however, that he would not launch Civil Disobedience, if he was not permitted to go to N. W. F (laughter).

Replying to Mr. Gilbert Lodge, Mahatmaji regretted very much the outrages committed in Bengal but he said, he would stamp out the secret bodies by finding out the cause which led to their creation rather than by ordinances. Ordinances estranged feelings of even loyalists and co-operators. Law must deal gently with evil. If he was the Secretary of State for India he would ask the Governor of Bengal to resign his post, if he asked his consent for ordinances. He would tell the Governor to inquire why there was no discontent in Travancore and it existed in Bengal and find out the reason and remove it. If he was the Governor, he would take loyalists and opponents in a secret chamber and talk as man to man and find out the cause of discontent and remove it. It reminded him the talk he had with the Archbishop of Canterbury who said what India wanted was the trust of England and 'vice versa'. He would deal with the terrorists in a human manner and not in the manner of General Dwyer. Even Sgr. Mussolini supported parallel institutions running with Government.

Sir Nusserwanji Choksy asked if desperate disease required desperate remedy or not. Mahatmaji replied in the affirmative, and remarked that the remedy should not be more desperate than the disease. He asked the doctor, if a doctor would operate on lungs for ear disease? (Laughter).

DYING FOR CO-OPERATION.

Mahatma Gandhi finally said he was yearning and dying for co-operation but he did not find atmosphere helpful for co-operation. He urged Englishmen seriously to think during Xmas Week and open a way for co-operation. He even invited them to attend the meeting of the Working Committee and help them in their deliberations by their advice.

The meeting terminated at about mid-night with a vote of thanks to Mahatmaji and the Chairman proposed by Mr. H. A. Lalji.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 28.

Tawali, Lasjber, Rotterdam.
Tottori Maru, Imada, Karachi.
Pilsna, Cosudich, Trieste.
Kota Radja, Vries, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 29.

Kota Radja, Vries, Java.
Genoa, Benzamino, Genoa.

LOADING.

Dec. 28.

Steamer Tottori Maru, for Kobe.
Steamer Jalaveera for Rangoon.

S S Tawali:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Tawali, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam with a general cargo.

S S Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Pilsna, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed yesterday for Shanghai etc., with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Kota Radja:—The T M Co.'s steamer Kota Radja, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and through passengers and hence she sailed yesterday for Java.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana mail steamer Genoa, will sail today for Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 28.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Dec./Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Feb
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 17/32 Dec/Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 Feb/March.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T 390
Banks Selling T T 389
Banks Buying T T 382

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 645
Banks Buying D D 675

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 157 nominal
Banks Buying 60 days 145

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 98 7/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.43 24th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/11 5/8 28th instant.
Japan/London 2/4 24th instant
London/Paris 87.00 24th instant
London/Belgium 24.50 24th instant
London/Switerland 17.50 24th instant
London/Italy 68.00 24th instant
London/Berlin 14.40 24th instant
London/Holland 8.50 24th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, steady.
Gold £6-1-10 22nd instant; £6-0-2 24th instant.
Silver London ready 20 5/16 22nd instant; 20 24th instant
Silver London forward 20 1/2 22nd instant 20 3/16 24th instant
Silver New York ready 30 7/8 22nd instant; 30 7/8 24th instant.
London discounts 3 mos 5 29/32 per cent 22nd instant; 5 7/8 per cent 24th instant.
London discounts 6 mos 6 3/16 per cent 22nd instant; 6 1/8 per cent 24th instant.
Imperial Bank rate 8 per cent
Bank of England rate 6 per cent.
Money: Call 5 1/2 per cent
3 mos per cent
6 mos e5 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

Tone of London Silver:—Market inactive.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 28.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 51-14.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 84/4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 32/4
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 59/6.
4½ per cent. bonds due 1934 Rs. 91
4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 67/12
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 79-2.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 90.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935-44 Rs. 79-12.
6 Per cent. Bonds due 1933-38 Rs. 93/2
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 89-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100
6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 57.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 56.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 58
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 71.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 90/12
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 90/12

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON NEW YORK		T. T. ON LONDON.	
LONDON, Dec. 28.		NEW YORK, Dec. 28.	
Previous Close	3.43	Previous Close	3.44
To-day's Opening	3.42	To-day's Close	3.43
To-day's Close	3.42½	Difference	½
Difference	½		

MUSLIM LEAGUE AMENDS CONSTITUTION

Full Responsible Govt. For India.

DISSATISFACTION AT R. T. C. RESULTS.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.

The open session of the Muslim League was held this morning in the house of Khan Sahib Nawab Ali in New Delhi. The attendance was more sparse than it was yesterday.

The League first took up the question of amending the Constitution of the League, as suggested by the Sub-Committee appointed by the last session. The most important change which was adopted this morning related to the object of the League. So far, its object has been the attainment of Swaraj for India by all peaceful and legitimate means. The Sub-Committee had suggested its change to the attainment of full responsible government for India by all peaceful and legitimate means, with adequate and effective safeguards for Mussulmans.

OBJECT OF LEAGUE.

Dr. Jung of Allahabad suggested the retention of the word "Swaraj", while Mr. Sabri of Delhi wanted the substitution of complete independence. Both amendments were rejected by large majorities, only a couple of members voting for them, and the amendment suggested by the Sub-Committee was adopted.

Another change now incorporated confers membership of the League on every adult Mussulman who signs adherence to his creed and pays rupee 1 as yearly subscription.

FOLLOWING CONGRESS PRECEDENT.

Like the National Congress the President of the League will hold office for one year in future and will be the head of its executive, which will now consist of the Council and the Working Committee instead of the Council only. Membership of the Council has been enlarged and the new body called the Working Committee will be composed of 23 members and will meet once a month. Like the All-Parties Muslim Conference, all Muslim members of the Central Legislature will be ex-officio members of the Council. Lastly, the quorum necessary for the annual session has been reduced from 75 to 50. The office of the permanent President of the League which has so far been held for three years has been abolished.

CHANGES IN EXECUTIVE.

RESOLUTION ON R. T. C.

The following resolution moved by Mian Ahmed Yar Khan and supported by Moulvi Mazharuddin and Syed Habeeb was then adopted and minor amendments moved by Dr. Jung were thrown out:

"This meeting of the All-India Muslim League, having carefully considered the statement of the Prime Minister made at the Round Table Conference on 1st December (a) places on record that Government ought to make a definite announcement that the future constitution of India shall embody such safeguards for Mussalman interests as are considered necessary and adequate by the Muslim community itself (b) places on record its regret at the provisional decision of the British Government to defer the introduction of full autonomy in provinces till the framing of an All-India constitution, and urges upon the Government the necessity of immediately placing provinces in full autonomous and responsible position, (c) places on record its disappointment at the failure of the British Government to make a definite announcement that Sind will be constituted into a separate province, and demands that an unconditional announcement should be made forthwith (d) reiterates its considered opinion that no constitution will be acceptable to Mussalmans unless it secures to them (1) freedom of profession practice and propagation of religion language articles of food and social usages etc. (2) representation to the extent of one-third in each Chamber of the Federal Legislature (3) representation in the legislature of provinces where Muslims are in a minority in accordance with the proportion of representation at present enjoyed by them in the provinces (4) representation in the legislatures of the Punjab and Bengal in accordance with their proportion in population of those provinces (5) a fair and adequate share in the Public Services and in grants-in-aid, (6) residuary powers shall vest in Federal units.

N.W.F.P.

The next three resolutions which were adopted unanimously related to the North-West Frontier Province. The first of these called upon the British Indian Government the necessity of giving immediate effect to the Premier's announcement in regard to the Reforms in the Frontier Province.

The next resolution asked Government to give immediate effect to the recommendations of the Frontier Regulation Enquiry Committee Report.

The third resolution bearing on the Frontier expressed the opinion that Government would have acted wisely in giving the people of the N.W.F. Province full opportunity of considering the recent announcement of the Chief Commissioner regarding the introduction of Reforms in the Frontier and of shaping their future policy in view of that announcement and that Government had acted with undue haste in endorsing the special Ordinances in that Province and urged upon Government the desirability of withdrawing these Ordinances in order to promote a suitable atmosphere of goodwill for the successful working of the new Constitution in that province. The resolution was moved by Dr. Jung.

The League by another resolution expressed satisfaction at the recent announcement of the Secretary of State that definite instructions would be given to the Franchise Committee not in any way to attempt to interfere with the system of separate electorates wherever it is in operation at present.

NO-RENT CAMPAIGN.

The House then considered two more resolutions: one relating to the No-rent Campaign, and the other about the terrorist movement in India.

By the first resolution the League viewed with greatest concern the movement set afoot in certain provinces inciting tenants to refuse to pay rents as calculated eventually to upset all principles of private property and thus bring about a state of disorder and lawlessness in the country. The League expressed strong disapproval of all such movements.

AMALGAMATION OF LEAGUE AND CONFERENCE.

The League appointed Chowdhry Zafarulla Khan, President; Sir Mohamed Yakub, Honorary Secretary; and Mr. S.M. Abdullah and Mirza Azaz Hussain, Joint Secretaries, to negotiate with the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference with a view to union between the two bodies with instructions that the Committee was to submit its report to the Council of the League. The Council was authorised to take such steps as would be necessary to give effect to the proposals of amalgamation.

Three more resolutions with regard to the need of the Delhi Muslims were adopted before the House adjourned 'sine die.' These resolutions urged upon the Government to provide adequate Muslim representation on various local bodies in the Delhi Province as also in the Central Legislature and opposed the extension of the Delhi Province, which the League considered as detrimental to the Muslim interests.

The President in his closing remarks said that opposition to his presidentship had infused fresh life into the League and he expressed unbounded faith in the future of Islam in India.—A.P.

KHADI PRODUCTION IN INDIA & BURMA.

Comparative Figures For 1930 And 1931.

"GROUND GAINED IN 1930 KEPT UP"

The Secretary, A. I. S. A. writes:—

The figures of khadi production and sale for the year ending 30th September 1931 with comparative figures for the previous year are given below:—

PRODUCTION

Name of Province No.	1929-30	1930-31
1. Assam	.....	37,412
2. Andhra	8,02,837	7,72,320
3. Behar	4,01,359	3,59,185
4. Bengal	4,86,747	2,77,348
5. Bombay	.....	.....
6. Burma	.....	.....
7. Gujarat	46,617	32,500
8. Karnatak	98,800	2,38,681
9. Kashmir	2,22,802	1,50,477
10. Maharashtra	1,19,895	1,32,177
11. Punjab	3,03,892	2,91,142
12. Rajasthan	4,86,268	3,29,820
13. Sind	.....	30,456
14. Tamil Nadu & Kerala	16,24,411	23,97,932
15. U. P. & Delhi	8,14,320	6,22,840
16. Utkal	75,162	83,212
Total	54,91,610	57,81,852

SALE.

Name of Province. No.	1929-30	1930-31
1. Assam	.....	15,081
2. Andhra	8,25,001	7,16,080
3. Behar	4,50,096	3,14,297
4. Bengal	8,95,833	5,71,896
5. Bombay	5,36,472	6,45,395
6. Burma	39,624	25,577
7. Gujarat	2,76,856	3,19,981
8. Karnatak	4,44,232	3,88,211
9. Kashmir	76,756	1,05,748
10. Maharashtra	4,04,996	2,57,615
11. Punjab	2,67,826	2,24,222
12. Rajasthan	2,12,313	1,43,607
13. Sind	1,04,674	99,133
14. Tamil Nadu & Kerala	11,96,607	19,28,300
15. U. P. & Delhi	7,38,217	7,16,377
16. Utkal	1,00,366	58,826
Total	66,19,8699	65,31,040

Figures are incomplete as regards Andhra Bengal and U. P.

It will be noticed that in spite of the difficulties due to the political and economic situation, the dicerence between 1930 has, on the whole, been kept up. The lower production figures in some of the provinces are due to the fact that there was a voluntary curtailment of production owing to reduced demand. Moreover, there has been considerable reduction in khadi prices during 1930-31 (as much as 25 per cent. in some provinces) e. g. Rajasthan and U. P., and therefore the difference between 1930 and 31 is really not so much as the figures would appear to indicate.

The remarkable progress of Tamil Nadu both in production and sales deserves to be noted.

RECEPTION TO GANDHIJI AT ADEN

Khadi Propaganda

(From Our Correspondent.)

ADEN, Dec. 10.

On his way to Mombasa (E. Africa) where he has been invited to carry on Congress propaganda, Mr. Amritlal Sheth halted and stayed here for two days. During his short stay, Mr. Sheth delivered a speech under the auspices of the local Samaj. Another meeting for ladies was held here under the auspices of the Bharat Mahila Mandal. Both the meetings were attended in large numbers. Speaking about the present situation in India, Mr. Sheth expressed his opinion that the resumption of Satyagraha was inevitable. The speaker laid great stress upon Khadi and advised the women to wear nothing but Khadi. Mr. Sheth ordered, for local consumption, Khaddar worth Rs. 1,000 from the Khadi Bhandar which is being sold rapidly. Mr. Sheth also started a purse fund for Gandhiji to be presented to him.

Arrangements for according a fitting reception to Gandhiji are being made and it is poposed to present him, the purse when he comes here. A strong Reception Committee of about 60 prominent men has been appointed with Sheth Framji C. Dinshaw as its president, and Salim Menaheen Misha (a Jew millionaire) as Vice-President, Shaikh Mahomed Abdullah and Mr. M. K. Mehta as Secretaries and Aziz Hajeebhoy Lalljee as Captain of Volunteers. About Rs. 5,000, so far, have already been collected for the purse fund.

BANDRA OBSERVES M. MOHAMED ALI'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Muslims Advised To Follow His Footsteps

(From A Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Dec. 28.

A meeting of the Muslims of Bandra was held in the Nowpada Mosque yesterday, to celebrate the death anniversary of the late Maulana Mohamed Ali. After the recitation of holy Koran, Hakim Hafiz Fazulrahman, Quari Peshimam, Jamemasjid Bandra, in a speech traced the life of the late Maulana. He spoke at length of the late Maulana's services to the Motherland and Islam. Hakimsaheb said that the reason of Maulana's success was due to his strictest copy of the Prophet of Islam and exhorted the audience to follow his footsteps and create that nationalism, it being the most ideal for the Muslims in those days of political struggle, concluding he remarked that the late Maulana's burial at Masjid Aksa was the greatest honour to the Indian Muslims, they should be proud of.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1931.

WELCOME YE, CHOSEN LEADER OF INDIAN NATION.

Right Royal Reception To Mahatmaji.

REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING PAYS HOMAGE.

Floral Tributes From 150 Associations.

TRIUMPHANT ENTRY INTO CITY.

Pro-Ambedkerite Riff-Raffs Create Scene.

LARGE CROWDS INVADE "MANI BHUVAN" FOR "DARSHAN."

MAHATMA IMPROVES CONSIDERABLY IN HEALTH.

Vithalbhai Patel Also Receives Rousing Welcome.

Holding a bunch of red roses in his hand and wearing a benevolent smile, Mahatma Gandhi passed through a seething mass of humanity from the Mole to the "Mani Bhuvan," Bombay, on Monday morning. The car bearing Mahatmaji passed swiftly through the city streets, reaching "Mani Bhuvan" in less than 15 minutes. Throughout the three-mile long route Gandhiji was offered profuse floral tributes. Men and women from galaries waved cheers and showered flowers, as token of their esteem and reverence for the Great National Leader.

The reception that was accorded to Gandhiji, both at the Mole and on his way to "Mani Bhuvan," was of an unprecedented character. Thousand-throated cheers greeted Gandhiji on the Mole, where a most picturesque welcome awaited him.

The steamer "Pilsna" touched the Wharf a little after 8 a.m., and Gandhiji was first seen on the deck waving his hands to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, and other members of the Congress Working Committee, who welcomed Gandhiji on behalf of the Nation.

The Mole Station Pavilion, which had been converted into a Reception Hall, presented an animated spectacle from the early hours of the morning. The Hall was tastefully decorated with flowers, buntings, and tri-coloured National Flags. Outside the Mole Station, people poured in from every quarter and thronged the pavements from one end of the Ballard Pier to the other. Admission to the Reception Hall was restricted by tickets. But even before 6 a.m., full two hours before the boat was scheduled to arrive, the Hall was crowded to suffocation.

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

Those that were fortunate enough to be admitted into the Reception Hall, represented every community, and every shade of political thought. Representatives of political and commercial bodies, from every part of India, had, specially, come to Bombay to welcome Gandhiji.

From the gate of the harbour to the entrance to the Reception Hall, the route was lined by Desh Sevikas draped in orange-coloured "saris." It was a most imposing and colourful spectacle to see Mahatmaji's car passing through this column of women volunteers.

Bombay was roused to its depths and all roads led to the Mole. Hours before Mahatma's arrival, the entire route was lined by men women and children eager to hail Gandhiji back to his Motherland. Every point of vantage such as galaries, terraces and trees were occupied by men clad in white caps. Traffic was suspended for hours, as Mahatmaji's car glided through the streets, and many a people climbed housetops and tram cars to have a glimpse of the Mahatma.

CYNOSURE OF ALL EYES.

Gandhiji was the cynosure of all eyes as he entered the Reception Hall, followed by Kasturba Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other members of the Working Committee. There was a touching scene on board the steamer, when Kasturba Gandhi met her husband after his absence in London for four months. Gandhiji greeted Kasturba in the customary manner and the leaders stood around them exchanging cordial greetings. Gandhiji embraced each member of the working Committee before he was escorted to the Reception Hall.

Closely following Gandhiji was Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, ex-President of the Assembly, who looked much improved in health, and who was accorded an equally warm reception.

Gandhiji marched in rapid strides to the rostrum which was erected in the centre of the Hall. For several minutes cheers to Gandhiji and Vithalbhai Patel rent the air. Gandhiji bowed to the audience and turned round to the accompaniment of incessant applause. He was cheerful and looked much better in health than he was before he left India. When the round of applause had ceased, Gandhiji took his seat on a chair between Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mr. Vithalbhai Patel who were also seated on chairs to his left and right respectively.

FLORAL TRIBUTES.

Then followed the long ceremony of offering floral tributes to the Mahatma on behalf of over 150 associations which included political bodies and commercial organizations, Trade Unions, Students' Leagues and Social institutions. The first to offer homage to Gandhiji was Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C., who garlanded Gandhiji on behalf of the City of Bombay. Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, representative of the Depressed Classes Nationalist Party, who came to the Mole with more than 3,000 members of the depressed classes to give a warm reception to Gandhiji and to express their confidence in the Congress, then garlanded the Mahatma. He was followed by Mr. S. A. Brelvi who welcomed the Mahatma on behalf of the Nationalist Muslims of Bombay.

Loud cheers and cries of "Inqilab Zindabad" were raised, Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose proceeded to garland Gandhiji on behalf of Bengal. Similar applause greeted the homage on benalf of the U. P. Maharashtra and other provinces. Mrs. Perin Captain garlanded Gandhiji on behalf of the Desh Sevika Sangh.

Gandhiji was soon inundated with flowers, garlands and bouquets and hand-spun yarn, and it was found necessary to cut short the ceremony. The garlands were then collected and piled in a heap by Mr. K. F. Nariman who received them for Gandhiji.

GALAXY OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.

It may be noted that besides many representatives of the depressed classes who were on the platform there was a galaxy of prominent publicmen, business magnates and politicians present at the reception. Among them were Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. Abbas Tayabji, Acharya Kripalani, Miss Jawaharlal, not to mention a host of others.

After welcome songs had been melodiously rendered by Mrs. Kama the Mahatma was led to a decorated car which was to take him in a procession through the city. Gandhiji however declined to drive in the decorated car and preferred to go in an unornamented vehicle. Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mr. Nariman accompanied the Mahatma in the car.

START FOR THE CITY.

A dense column of men carrying banners welcoming Gandhiji had lined the Ballard Pier Road and as the car passed through there were shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai." About a thousand men belonging exclusively to the Mahar community and professing allegiance to Dr. Ambedkar staged a farce of waving black flags and indulging in shouting, but their protestations were drowned in the din of applause and cheers to Gandhiji.

MAHARS INDULGE IN ASSAULTS.

Earlier in the morning these men many of whom are believed to be hirelings invaded the gates of the Mole station which were then closed and indulged in cowardly acts of violence and hooliganism. Armed with lathis, crow-bars and knives they sought to force in their way into the Mole station. The Congress volunteers who were unarmed and unprepared for an armed attack attempted to prevent the malcontents from entering the Mole. Whereupon the riffraffs attacked the Congress volunteers with lathis and hurled stones, soda-water bottles and brickbats injuring about 25 Congress volunteers. Among those injured were Mr Purshottam Trikamdas who was in charge of the Congress volunteers and Mr. Ganpati Shanker, Joint Secretary of the B. P. C. C. The former received injuries on the head and was removed to the G. T. Hospital while the latter was injured in the right arm.

The police, however, appeared on the scene and disarmed all the riff-raffs of their lethal weapons. About 1,500 lathis were collected by the police. It was not until a sufficiently large posse of police arrived on the scene that the demonstrators became subdued and were held in check on one side of the pavement, by Congress volunteers and the police.

NO HINDRANCE IN RECEPTION.

These disgraceful scenes, however, were enacted more than four hours before Gandhiji's arrival and the reception in the morning was not at all marred. Once the hooligans who, it is stated, came prepared for a fray, were disarmed all their valour disappeared and they contented themselves by shouting and dispersed quietly after Gandhiji's car had passed.

A TRIUMPHANT ENTRY.

Mahatmaji had a triumphant entry into the city. His car went through the circuitous route previously chalked out, and reached "Mani Bhuvan" in less than 15 minutes. It was followed throughout the route by crowds. In Bhuleshwar the crowds were dense and the locality was richly decorated.

"DARSHAN" AT "MANI BHUVAN"

At "Mani Bhuvan" crowds thronged to have a "Darshan" of Mahatmaji throughout the day, necessitating Gandhiji to appear on the balcony to acknowledge people's greetings. The crowds that greeted Gandhiji at the Mole and those that thronged the streets are together estimated at several lakhs.

WELCOME POLICE CO-OPERATION.

A notable feature of the arrangements was that the police, after a very long time, if not for the first time in recent history, fully co-operated with the B. P. C. C. and no small amount of credit for preserving order should go to them. They seemed so much interested in the arrangements that the admission passes for entry to the Reception Hall issued by the B.P.C.C. were checked by the sergeants at all approaches to the Mole Station.

MISCHIEF-MAKERS BUSY.

"Chronicle" Man Assaulted

Large crowds of untouchables also joined in according a fitting reception to Mahatma, with their placards showing their readiness to do their duty as required by Gandhiji. But the untouchables of the Ambedkar Party were out to mar the spontaneous welcome accorded to Mahatma. From early morning they were to be seen in groups, carrying long sticks, going about abusing Gandhiji and Congress leaders. All signs showed that they were bent on creating mischief and causing confusion.

Mr. N. S. Seshan, a lino-operator of the "Chronicle" was waiting in Mint Road with his friends. His khaddar clothes attracted the attention of the hooligans. The fact that he was reading the "Chronicle" at the time infuriated the "Ambedkarwallas." Mr. Seshan received repeated blows on head and shoulders, without any provocation. The young man did not retaliate, but endured the onslaughts like a true Congressman. He was immediately taken to the Congress Hospital in an ambulance car, and treated together with other victims of hooliganism.

COTTON BUSINESS CLOSED

The Managing Committee of the Cotton Brokers' Association decided to close down forward business to-day Monday in honour of arrests of Pandit Jawaharlal, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Mr. Sherwani.

Leaders' Arrests.

HARTAL AS PROTEST

On receipt of news of the arrest of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Sherwani, several towns observed complete or partial hartal. Among these were: Lucknow, Karachi, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Poona, Dohad, Vengurle, Hubli, Bhavnagar, Beawar, Benares.

CALCUTTA'S CIVIC ADDRESS TO DR. TAGORE.

"Golden Book" Presented To Poet.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

One of the most picturesque events witnessed in the city for years and the most important function in connection with the Tagore Septuagenary took place this afternoon at the Town Hall when before a distinguished and representative gathering Mayor Dr. B. C. Roy presented civic address to the poet.

Other addresses were presented by Bangiya Sahitra Parisad and Bengalees domiciled outside Bengal; America's felicitations to the poet were conveyed by Mr. W. E. Hocking of Herverd University.

Dr. Tagore made suitable replies to the addresses. The function concluded with the presentation of the Golden Book of Tagore containing appreciative contributions from savants all over the world compiled by celebrations committee.—A. P.

GLANCY COMMISSION BOYCOTT RESOLUTION APPROVED.

R. H. Sammelan Forms Committee.

LAHORE, Dec. 27.

The second resolution in the Riyasat Hindu Sammelan approved of the decision of Hindus and Sikhs of Jammu and Kashmir to boycott the Glancy Commission till an assurance was given by the Kashmir Government that the present law about cow protection and the Hindu Law of inheritance would not be brought under discussion by the Glancy Commission.

By another resolution the Conference condemned "the weak and vacillating policy of drift and surrender adopted hitherto by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and his Government in matters dealing with Muslim agitators and their demands."

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A Committee called Hindu Riyasti Hiteshi Mandal consisting of two representatives from each state and fifty representatives from British India was formed to safeguard the interests of the Hindus and Sikhs in Indian States.

SESSION CURTAILED DUE TO COMMUNAL TENSION.

The Riyasati Hindu Sammelan curtailed their session this afternoon in view of the communal feeling and hurriedly passed a number of resolutions. The first resolution which was passed unanimously placed on record the meeting's deep sense of sorrow at the death of a Muslim yesterday as the result of altercations between the deceased and some Hindus while the procession was dispersing.—A.P.

"R. T. C.—A MERE DEBATING SOCIETY."

Gandhiji's Impressions In A "Nutshell."

"I BELONG TO DEPRESSED CLASSES."

"They Are Bone Of My Bone & Flesh Of My Flesh"

In a chat with a group of pressmen, Mahatma Gandhi denied the rumour that he was seeking an interview with the Viceroy and discussing with him the situation in the country. Gandhiji was in a jovial mood and his replies to questions were marked by subtle humour which evoked peels of laughter from those around him.

Gandhiji did not address the gathering at Mole station as he was observing his day of silence. On arrival at "Mani Bhuvan" he broke his silence by granting an interview to the press. Seated around Gandhiji were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sjts. Subhas Chandra Bose, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani and others.

ONLY "TIT BITS."

The Mahatma pleaded that he had no time to study the recent developments in the country and what he had heard from his colleagues till then was only "Tit Bits." He, therefore, declined to pass any opinion on the subject. But when asked if, when the Ordinances were in force in the country, it would not be difficult for the Committees of the Round Table Conference to function in India, he vouchsafed the remark "Well it is very difficult. But it is for the Government to consider how the Committees shall work and function."

NOT A GLOOMY PROSPECT.

A pressman asked Gandhiji if he did not see a gloomy future for India if she had to go through another fight to which Gandhiji replied promptly "Even if India has got to go through another fiery ordeal. I would not consider that a gloomy prospect in any sense of the term."

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani interrupted with the remark, "But you will try your utmost to prevent another fiery ordeal."

Gandhiji:—I will strain every nerve to avoid a fiery ordeal naturally enough. But if it becomes unavoidable it is unbecoming of a warrior to draw a long face when death is in front of him. To me it may be imprisonment or a lathi charge.

A voice: Or deportation.

CONVERTIBLE TERMS.

To me imprisonment and deportation are convertible terms. They make no difference.

Sardar Vallabhbhai:—There may be a difference in climate.

Gandhiji:—Climatic difference I do not mind. (Laughter).

Gandhiji informed the pressmen that he had given the most careful consideration to the statement of the Premier and had crossed its T's and dotted its I's. But he deferred the statement on it till the Azad Maidan meeting.

ACT OF STATESMANSHIP.

"It was an act of statesmanship to have signed the Delhi Truce," retorted Mahatma Gandhi to a pressman who doubted the wisdom of the Congress in declaring Truce. The pressman argued that the Government taking cover under the white flag had flung thousands of the youths of the country into the prisons.

This evoked the reply from the Mahatma "more young men today are out than in the jail. I am unable to subscribe to your formula."

GANDHIJI'S "NO."

Several questions that followed were ruled out by Gandhiji on the ground that the Congress President in his official capacity was the proper man to answer them. "My opinion does not count. It is the opinion of an individual."

Somebody: But the President has been asking the country all these days to wait for you. It shows that your opinion is final.

"It may be final with the President," said Gandhiji amidst laughter.

Another inquisitive reporter asked Mahatmaji: "Why don't you go to Bengal? Don't you think it is advisable to go there?"

Gandhiji: It may be quite advisable. But I am a representative and not a free-lance like you. (Laughter). My wishes should be dominated in this instance by Bengal. Subash Babu is here to advise me on the subject. But you have not yet given him a chance to address me.

WISE DECISION OF CONGRESS.

Asked if Mr. M.R. Jayakar was right in his surmise uttered at a recent meeting in Bombay that it would have been better if Gandhiji had accepted the offer of Lord Irwin to take 14 other Congress representatives with him to London.

Mahatmaji replied: "I am convinced after having had this experience that it was a wise decision that the Congress could have come to, in sending me alone."

"It would have been a first class tragedy," declared Gandhiji emphatically, "if 14 or 15 good servants of the Nation had been sent out instead of keeping them here. In other respects also it was a good thing to have sent only one delegate. When the mandate was so absolutely clear, there was no occasion for sending more than one agent unless, of course, the Congress had distrusted its agent." He burst forth into laughter and added: "They did the wisest thing in sending one man and at that such a wise man like me." (Laughter).

A DEBATING SOCIETY.

Another reporter requested the Mahatma to give his impression about the R.T.C. "in a nut shell"

The reply that Gandhiji gave was brief and to the point.

He said: "My experience of the R. T. C. is that it was a Debating Society, and certainly not representative in the sense in which it has been claimed to be. Therefore, it was not in the

(Continued on page 8).

As he disembarked the "S.S. Pilsna" on Monday morning, Gandhiji was greeted by a number of Congress leaders and Cabinet members at the Mole. Kasturba, Mrs. Perin Captain, and Sardar Vallabhbhai can be seen prominenty in the photo.

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